

Cairo, Bonn to boost co-operation

CAIRO (AP) — Juergen Moellmann, state secretary in the West German Foreign Ministry, said Saturday that Egypt and West Germany plan to "intensify" co-operation in the fields of economy and foreign policy. Speaking to a press conference at the end of his nine-day visit, Mr. Moellmann also said Egypt has made specific requests for military aid but declined to give any details. When asked whether Egypt had made any specific arms requests, he said: "Yes, but I'm not going to publish them here." Mr. Moellmann also stressed that any requests were reviewed by the West German security council first, and that "no decision" have yet been made. During his visit, Mr. Moellmann met with President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala and other Egyptian officials.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Prophet remembered today

KARAK (Petra) — Jordan together with the Arab and Islamic Worlds will celebrate Al Isra' Wal Mi'raj Sunday April 29. The occasion commemorates the Prophet Mohammed's journey by night to Jerusalem and his ascension and return from heaven. On this anniversary, the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs will hold religious ceremonies in mosques around the country. A public holiday will be observed by government departments and ministries and city streets have been bedecked with flags and decorative signs to mark the occasion. The sale of liquor in bars and night clubs has been proscribed until the end of the feast.

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Cairo sends envoy to African states

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian envoy left here Saturday on a four-nation African tour to canvass support for Egypt's efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war. Foreign Ministry official Ahmad Zant left for Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia where he will convey messages to the four countries' leaders from President Hosni Mubarak explaining an Egyptian plan to end the war.

7 sentenced to death in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Seven people were sentenced to death in a trial of 72 alleged leftist militants accused of 10 political murders and other armed offences in southern Turkey before the 1980 military coup, it was announced Saturday. In the past two weeks, 47 people have been sentenced to death, including 24 Kurdish separatists, in seven mass trials opened since thousands of alleged militants were rounded up after the coup.

Chinese TV again cuts Reagan speech

PEKING (R) — China's state-run television Saturday for a second time edited out remarks by President Reagan advocating freedom and underlining the Soviet "threat" along the Chinese border. Mr. Reagan's Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the White House had expressed regret to the Chinese government about cuts in a speech by the president broadcast on Chinese television Friday night which followed similar themes. Ignoring the American protest, Chinese Television, carrying an interview it recorded with the president Saturday, deleted a section referring indirectly to the Soviet Union and preaching freedom.

Earlier story on page 8

Sikhs attack Amritsar temple

AMRITSAR (AP) — Sikh terrorists tossed a grenade into a Hindu shrine and wounded five government employees Saturday in a separate ambush in troubled Punjab state, police said. The main Sikh political party openly split when 172 key members revolted against the moderate party leadership and crossed over to the armed camp of gun-toting militant Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale (See page 8). The unidentified Sikh terrorists hurled a grenade into a Hindu temple near Amritsar and then escaped on a motorcycle, police said.

Papal visit to Lebanon possible

ROME (R) — The Greek Catholic (Melkite) patriarch said Friday a visit by Pope John Paul II to Lebanon was a distinct possibility although it would probably not occur in the near future. Patriarch Maximos V. Hakim said the possibility of a papal trip to Lebanon was the most important result of audiences he and three other patriarchs of Eastern Catholic churches had with the Pope on Friday. The Pope has made many appeals for peace in Lebanon and has several times publicly expressed a desire to visit the country.

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Karami determined to form government

BEIRUT (Agencies) — With shellfire booming nearby, Prime Minister-designate Rashid Karami declared Saturday that he was "more determined" to form a national unity cabinet to steer Lebanon out of nine years of civil war.

"I am more determined to go ahead and succeed," the 62-year-old Sunni Muslim politician said at the end of two days of consultations with various parliament bloc leaders on a cabinet line-up. Rival militiamen traded sustained barrages of mortars and rocket-propelled grenades only hundreds of metres away as Mr. Karami spoke to reporters at the Villa Mansour parliament headquarters in central Beirut's no man's land.

"We've had enough tragedies. Let us stop destruction. Let us stop killing. Let us close ranks to serve the people, not to kill them," Mr. Karami said. "Let us lift the people from below the ground to the surface."

Mr. Karami, who was later reported to President Amin Gemayel on the consultations Saturday, made it plain, however, that the announcement of a new cabinet was not imminent. "I am not bound by any deadlines," he said. "I shall take my time so that the cabinet will be cohesive and capable of uniting various currents and factions."

Reuters quoted parliamentary sources as saying that Mr. Karami, who is noted for his coolness under stress, finished his programme of meetings with members of parliament and left the building when the shooting died down in early afternoon.

The parliament building lies on



Rashid Karami

the "green line" dividing the mainly Muslim west Beirut from the mostly Christian east of the city, controlled by rightist fighters and loyalist units of the Lebanese army.

A Muslim radio station broadcasting from a building west of the parliament said two people had been killed and several wounded in the sudden violence, which ended three days of relative calm.

Parliament has often been the scene of shooting in the past when armed groups wanted to put pressure on politicians holding sensitive talks. But there was no firm information on how Saturday's fighting started.

Leftist groups are united in welcoming the appointment of Mr. Karami, a veteran politician from

Tripoli.

One of the most important Christian politicians, Pierre Gemayel of the Falangist Party, is also co-operating and said after seeing Mr. Karami Saturday that all sides must work together to save Lebanon.

But the main rightist militia, the "Lebanese Forces," opposes Mr. Karami because President Gemayel appointed him in co-ordination with Syria. The militia favours links with Israel and has vowed to resist Syrian influence.

Security sources said the gunbattles started about 500 metres north of the parliament, on a sector of the green line which has been the centre of fierce fighting in the past.

The fighting then spread and closed a road running past the parliament which is the only crossing-point between east and west Beirut.

A Reuters correspondent on the scene said that hundreds of vehicles had been queuing to cross when shooting and explosions broke out.

"Police and security forces were running in all directions and yelling at us to get out of the area," he said.

At some areas around the strategic town on the first mountain ridge east of Beirut, white-helmeted truce observers fled newly established buffer zones during the fighting. They returned to their positions when fighting subsided at daybreak, according to police.

Four people were wounded, including a woman and an army conscript, in the fighting at Beirut's Galerie Semaan southern entrance and around Souq Al Gharb in the last 24 hours, police reported.



Children of British diplomats who returned from Libya Friday night hold up the British flag at Gatwick airport in England (AP wirephoto)

Libyan embassy siege leaves Britons in angry, bitter mood

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain looked back bitterly Saturday on the 11-day siege of Libya's London embassy, with newspapers speaking of tragedy and humiliation and politicians of all parties asking how it came to happen. The drama ended Friday with the simultaneous withdrawal of the Libyan embassy staff from Britain and of British envoys from Tripoli. Diplomatic relations will be formally severed at midnight Sunday.

"Humiliation for Britain," the right-wing Daily Express said, while the Liberal Guardian called it "A bleak little tragedy" and editorials generally called for action to prevent a repetition of the crisis.

Politicians from the main opposition parties and the ruling Conservatives demanded to know why the government failed to anticipate trouble from the embassy, serving notice that ministers faced some rough criticism in the coming week.

The siege began when a young policewoman, on duty during a demonstration at the embassy, was killed in a burst of gunfire which witnesses said came from an embassy window.

Armed police sealed off the area and raged the embassy and for 10 tense days the stalemate

continued as Britain confronted delicate problems of diplomatic immunity.

At first the government demanded permission to search the building but finally, accepting that it could not trap the killer without infringing diplomatic rules, it decided to sever relations altogether.

Saturday at the scene in St. James's Square police remained on the alert, waiting for Sunday night and the formal end of diplomatic ties when they will be free to search the building.

Thirty Libyans emerged from the besieged building into the sunlight of St. James's Square on Friday. They spent seven hours at a government holding centre where police tried to question them. They left Heathrow airport at dusk on a Libyan Arab Airlines jet bound for Tripoli (See story on page 2).

Later Friday night, 11 British diplomats and their families returned from Tripoli led by Ambassador Oliver Miles and were welcomed at Gatwick airport outside London with champagne. With only caretaker officials left at each embassy, the diplomatic break initiated by Britain was almost complete.

Britain quickly signalled it would like a rapprochement with

Libya, provided the North African state changed its ways.

"We have nothing against the Libyan people. We would like to have good relations with Libya," said Foreign Office Minister of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Luce at a news conference welcoming the returning diplomats.

But, he continued, "we are entitled to expect certain standards of behaviour if the two countries are to have diplomatic relations, and the outrage of April 17 was not only unacceptable but an unprecedented abuse of British law and of international law and the Vienna Convention" on diplomatic conduct.

The shooting of policewoman Fletcher prompted widespread calls in Britain for a review of the code of diplomatic immunity.

Opposition politicians are also calling for a formal inquiry into the incident.

Two Libyan diplomats who were away from the embassy at the time of the shooting are remaining in Britain under the protection of the Saudi Arabian embassy.

Two British diplomats remain in Tripoli attached to the Italian embassy, which will look after British interests.

Boobytraps found in Palestinian buses in West Bank

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Police said Saturday they had removed boobytrap bombs from seven Palestinian buses serving East Jerusalem and later arrested a number of Israeli settlers.

The bombs, set to explode as the driver pressed the starter, were found Friday morning but official word of the discovery was held up until detectives had investigated and made the arrests, according to the police statement.

It said the detained Israelis were settlers in the occupied West Bank.

The vehicles belong to the Palestinian-owned Kalandia Bus Company, which operates in East Jerusalem. Seven of its eight buses were apparently boobytrapped during the night while parked near the homes of their drivers, police said.

Yossi Sarid, a left-wing Labour member of parliament, said the incident proved that a dangerous Jewish underground movement was active in the occupied territories.

Israel Radio said unspecified suspects were later detained and that police may have cracked a second underground believed responsible for attacks against Palestinians in the last four years.

The radio did not say how the bombs were discovered but that nobody was on the buses when they were found and dismantled.

A district police spokesman said he was not authorised to speak on the subject. National police spokesman Coby Bachar said there was no official comment.

The radio broadcast interviews with two of the bus drivers but did not identify them. One of them said the bus was parked right outside his house in Jerusalem.

"I woke up at five o'clock and saw some people outside, and thought they were burglars, and then I saw policemen."

The driver said "nobody was in the bus when the bomb was found and dismantled."

Mr. Sarid indicated in a radio interview that the suspects may belong to a fourth terror group in addition to nine Israelis charged in March and April for attacks and attempted attacks on Palestinians in the last year.

Chernenko attacks U.S. over arms race, Mideast

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko attacked the United States over the East-West arms race and its role in the Middle East at a meeting with Greek Communist Party chief Harilaos Florakis Saturday.

Mr. Chernenko declared that present world tensions were entirely the fault of "aggressive imperialist circles" in the U.S. which were striving to achieve military superiority over Moscow and dictate to other countries, TASS news agency said.

"Past history has witnessed more than one claimant to world domination. However this is the first time that such claims rely on the basis of nuclear missiles and space weapons," he said.

TASS said both men condemned U.S. "expansionist ambitions" in the Middle East and voiced support for Syria and left-wing Lebanese forces

which were resisting "U.S.-Israeli aggression".

Mr. Chernenko's comments reflected a tougher line he has taken towards Washington.

TASS reported that he and Mr. Florakis had also blamed Washington for the declaration of an independent state by the authorities in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus.

The two sides condemned the creation of the new state and called for the reunification of Cyprus and withdrawal of all foreign military forces (See related story on page 2).

Mr. Florakis' party is staunchly loyal to Moscow. TASS said he and Mr. Chernenko had agreed that the whole communist movement must remain true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, an apparent swipe at the independent "Eurocommunist" of the West.

Arafat calls for new OIC efforts to end Gulf war

KUWAIT (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived Saturday from Baghdad and called for revival of efforts by the pan-Islamic goodwill committee to try and bring the 44-month-old Iran-Iraq war to an end.

Mr. Arafat told reporters the committee should convene urgently to elect a new chairman in place of the deceased Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure "and conduct new efforts to end the war especially under the present circumstances which are critical for the (Middle East) region."

He disclosed that contacts were underway toward that end among the members of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which set up the committee.

Mr. Arafat said his talks with President Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials in Baghdad dealt foremostly with the Gulf war, noting that the PLO was a member of the Islamic committee.

Iraq and Iran are also members of the OIC.

The talks also dealt with Lebanon and what the Palestinian inhabitants were confronting of "Judaisation of Islamic sanctities," in the Israeli-occupied territories, he said.

The PLO chairman is member also of the OIC committee on Jerusalem which convened earlier this month in Morocco under King Hassan II and decided that OIC states rupture relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica for moving their Israeli embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat, who was expected to visit other Gulf countries, said he would be discussing with officials in Kuwait all developments related to the Arab and Palestinian issues at stake.

The PLO chairman will meet Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and his heir apparent and prime minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Sunday, Palestinian sources said.

Peking says Vietnamese force wiped out

PEKING (R) — Chinese troops Saturday wiped out a Vietnamese force in a border clash, the New China News Agency said in a dispatch from "frontline reporters."

The agency said Chinese frontier guards hit back at attacking Vietnamese troops at Laoshan in Yunnan province, "killing all the Vietnamese in fierce fighting."

The report did not specify how many Vietnamese the Chinese said they had killed, nor on which side of the border.

The agency said the battle began Saturday morning when Chinese troops under cover of artillery fire launched a counter-attack on Vietnamese forces which had earlier occupied parts

of the mountainous region. The Vietnamese resisted stubbornly from fortifications, but these were all destroyed by early afternoon, the agency said.

The Vietnamese tried to retake the positions but failed after suffering casualties, the agency said. It added that Chinese troops in the area were still on full combat alert.

A Vietnamese diplomat in Peking told Reuters he had received no reports of conflict on the border over the past two days, but Chinese guns had previously been bombarding Vietnamese soil daily and troops had made frequent incursions.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry information section was closed,

and no spokesman in Peking was available for comment.

China and Vietnam have traded accusations of provocations ever since they fought a sharp border war in 1979. It followed Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea to replace the Khmer Rouge government with a pro-Hanoi faction.

Reports of clashes have increased in gravity in the past two months.

Western diplomats in Peking said heightened tension on the frontier between China's Guangxi and Yunnan provinces and Vietnam may be due to Chinese attempts to divert Hanoi from a dry-season offensive against resistance forces in Kampuchea.

Fighting continues in Soviet offensive in Afghan Panjsher valley

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — A Soviet attack on Afghan rebels in the mountain valley of Panjsher, described by observers as part of the biggest Soviet offensive in the four-year struggle in Afghanistan, was believed continuing Saturday as scattered fighting was reported around the country.

Major operations were also reported by Pakistan-based resistance leaders in the large cities of Kandahar, in southeastern Afghanistan near the Pakistan border,

and at Herat, in the west toward the Iranian border.

There has been no official report on the fighting since Tuesday, when the official Afghan Radio said Soviet security forces had occupied the gorge at Panjsher in the north of the country and were mopping up pockets of resistance.

Afghan rebel leaders in the frontier town of Peshawar said their latest reports — hand-written accounts delivered over the border by runners — supplied few

details on the fighting.

The U.S. State Department in Washington, citing information believed based on satellite reports, said thousands of airborne and ground troops have attacked rebel forces across Afghanistan in the Soviet Union's biggest-ever offensive against the guerrillas.

Soviet paratroopers have been dropped into the strategic Panjsher Valley for the first time in the four-year war, according to U.S. administration officials.

State Department and administration officials said as many as 20,000 Soviet troops were involved in the thrust into the Panjsher Valley alone, against some 10,000 rebels who were retreating into caves in the face of the onslaught.

Administration officials said a Soviet column of between 500 and 800 vehicles, including tanks and armoured personnel vehicles, was about half-way up the 100-kilometre long valley by Friday

and was advancing at a rate of nine to 10 kilometres a day.

It was impossible to gauge the number of casualties, they added. But the State Department official said it was unlikely the civilian toll would be severe because the guerrillas had evacuated women and children.

"We predict the campaign will probably last several months without a major battle but probably high casualties on both sides," the State Department official said.

INVITATION

A visiting Italian delegation grouping representatives of several Italian companies and factories specialising in light and medium industries, building and construction, and furniture as well as agricultural and irrigational sectors will receive artisans, tradesmen, merchants and industrialists concerned with the related sectors throughout today, Sunday, April 29, at the Marriott Hotel in Amman.

For appointments call Mr. San Georgio Tel: 660100. Room no. 403

ASALA strike coincides with Ozal's visit Turkish businessman wounded in Tehran

ANKARA (R) — Armenian guerrillas shot and critically wounded a Turkish businessman in Tehran Saturday, hours before Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in the Iranian capital on an official visit, the Foreign Ministry said here.

Ministry spokesman Yalim Eralp withdrew an earlier report that the businessman, Isik Yonder, had died of his wounds.

"We received a cable (from the Turkish embassy in Tehran) saying he was dead. Now we have a cable saying he is still alive," Mr. Eralp told Reuters.

"I assume our embassy was informed he was dead by the officials at the Iranian hospital and then later was told he was not dead," he said.

Gunmen on a motorcycle opened fire on Mr. Yonder and his wife Sadiye, a secretary at the Tehran embassy, as they were driving to the mission Saturday morning, Mr. Eralp said.

Mr. Yonder, hit in the head by a bullet which entered his brain, is inoperable, the spokesman added. He said Mrs. Yonder apparently escaped serious injury and was by her husband's bed.

Mr. Eralp said responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), one of two main Armenian underground groups that have killed almost 40 Turks and several foreigners in a decade of attacks on

Turkish targets around the world. Saturday's shooting appeared deliberately timed to coincide with Mr. Ozal's visit, his first official trip abroad since he took office last December.

The prime minister arrived in Tehran about three hours after the shooting and told reporters: "We hope Iran will take all the necessary measures against these attacks."

Spokesman Eralp said no changes were expected in the prime minister's programme as a result of the killing.

More than 200 Turkish businessmen, led by State Minister Ismail Ozdaglar, have been in Tehran since last Monday in advance of Mr. Ozal's visit.

It was the second time in a month that Armenian gunmen had struck Turkish targets in Tehran. On March 28 two diplomats were wounded, one seriously, in a rash of attacks around the city.

The Armenian attacks, made in places as far apart as Ankara, Los Angeles, Paris, Belgrade and Sydney, are in revenge for the death of hundreds of thousands of Armenians in eastern Turkey in 1915. At the time, the Ottoman Tur-

kish government deported the Armenian population during a bloody war in the region against the Russian Czarist army.

Armenians say 1.5 million of their people died in what amounted to genocide and they demand acknowledgement and reparations by Turkey.

But successive Turkish governments have strongly denied the genocide charge and said the number of deaths in the episode is greatly exaggerated by the Armenians.

Turkey protests French move

Turkey protested to France Saturday over the erection of an Armenian statue in a French town, the Foreign Ministry said in Ankara.

A ministry statement said Turkey regretted and condemned the erection of an Armenian statue in the town of Alfortville. It warned France of "negative consequences" for Turkish-French relations.

Turkey also expressed regret and condemnation to the Soviet Union because a priest from Soviet Armenia was to attend the unveiling ceremony, the statement said.

Almost 40 Turkish diplomats or their relatives have been murdered by Armenian guerrillas around the world over the past decade.



A group of men from the Libyan people's bureau in London, Friday, walking in single file towards a waiting vehicle for onward journey to Libya after London severed diplomatic relations with Tripoli and ordered Libyan diplomats out of the country (AP wirephoto).

Expelled Libyans arrive in Tripoli with raised fists, anti-U.K. fervour

TRIPOLI (R) — Libyan diplomats and members of their staff returned home from London full of revolutionary fervour and anti-British sentiment a few hours after British diplomats left here.

About 30 Libyans arrived at Tripoli airport late Friday night with their fists raised and chanting "Down with, down with Britain." Their voices rose to a thunderous roar as television cameras were turned on.

But it was clear that the people who were inside the Libyan mission in London when a British policeman was shot dead outside did not receive a heroes' welcome.

They were moved to the furthest corner of the airport corridor to chant and cheer revolutionary slogans.

Abdul Salam Al Treiki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bur-

eau (foreign ministry) was at the airport to welcome them.

"We are welcoming our people who have been victims of harassment for 10 days," Mr. Treiki said with reference to the police siege of the Libyan people's bureau, as Libyan embassies are called by the regime of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

But there was little warmth in his voice when he spoke. He also said it was a "misjudgment" on Britain's part to have broken relations with Libya over the incident, adding that none of the people on the plane had been responsible for the death of policeman Yvonne Fletcher.

Libya has denied responsibility for the killing, which created an uproar in Britain.

Omar Sodani, the former press secretary of the Libyan mission,

said the West was at fault because it did not understand the Libyan problem.

"There is no change in your attitude, there will be problems with us," he warned.

British Ambassador Oliver Miles and 11 members of his staff — nine diplomats and two Philippine servants — left Tripoli Saturday, bringing the British diplomatic presence in Libya to an end.

Two British diplomats, Consul George Anderson and Administration Officer Reid Norton, stayed behind to take charge of a special interests section at the Italian embassy.

It has agreed to handle British interests in Libya, where an estimated 8,000 British citizens reside. Saudi Arabia will look after Libyan interests in Britain.

Australia bars U.K. journalist because of alleged PLO ties

SYDNEY (AP) — A British journalist has been barred from entering Australia because of alleged ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a newspaper reported Saturday.

"The Australian" newspaper said Faris Glubb had planned to make a lecture tour in Australia but was refused a visa last week.

Mr. Glubb is the son of Sir John Glubb, British commander of the Arab Legion which became the Royal Jordanian Army when Jordan became independent after World War II.

Sir John, 87, was known as

Glubb Pasha, and wrote several books on Arab history and Arab military history.

The decision to bar the younger Glubb entry to Australia was made by Prime Minister Bob Hawke after a dispute between Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister Stewart West, the newspaper said, citing unidentified officials.

A government spokesman said Saturday that Mr. Glubb was turned down because he had stated that he was a member of the PLO.

Qatari leader cuts short unofficial stay in Japan

TOKYO (R) — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, will leave Japan Saturday after cutting short an unofficial stay, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

A spokesman for the ministry said it had been informed that the emir would visit South Korea and Singapore on his way home from

Japan. But no specific reason was given for cutting short the trip originally planned to last until May 8, the spokesman said.

The emir arrived for a three-day state visit on April 22. He has been staying in Japan after ending the official visit.

Papandreou accuses U.N. chief of withholding truth

ATHENS (AP) — Premier Andreas Papandreou said Friday that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is under pressure "not to tell the whole truth" about recent events on Cyprus.

Mr. Papandreou, speaking to reporters after five hours of talks with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou and Greek Cypriot opposition party leaders, implied that the United States was backing Turkey on the Cyprus problem.

"We have very good information that countries which decisively influence the Turkish position — and we know who they are — are pressuring the U.N. secretary general not to tell the whole truth about what's happening on Cyprus," the Greek premier said.

Mr. Kyprianou and envoys of the island's four opposition parties were visiting Greece on their way to New York for a U.N. Security Council session on the Cyprus issue, following last week's exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot republic of northern Cyprus.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposals to break the deadlock on the Cyprus issue have found no response from the Turkish Cypriots.

"There is no doubt that Turkey's real plans are to create a separate state in the part of the island they occupy," Mr. Kyprianou told reporters after Friday's talks.

Last November, Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş unilaterally declared independence in northern Cyprus, which has been occupied by Turkish troops since 1974 following a Greek-led coup against then President Makarios.

Only Turkey has so far recognised the breakdown of the republic set up by the Turkish Cypriot minority in the divided Mediterranean island.

The powers that influence Turkey are also responsible for the present situation," Mr. Kyprianou added, also implying that the United States was to blame.

Earlier, Mr. Kyprianou met with Greek President Constantine Karamanlis "to brief him on the latest developments and the outlook on this national issue," a statement issued by Mr. Karamanlis' office said.

Israel orders inquiry into commando deaths

The Associated Press reports that the following story was submitted to the Israeli military censor who deleted significant material.

TEL AVIV (AP) — A senior Israeli general was appointed Friday to head an investigation into the deaths of two Palestinian commandos who were reported to have been captured alive after Israeli troops stormed a bus they hijacked.

The announcement, carried by Israeli Radio and confirmed by Israeli officials, came after two weeks of reports in Israeli and foreign news media that challenged the official version of events.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the army spokesman's office have said that two of the four commandos were killed when Israeli troops stormed the bus April 13 in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and that the other two died of injuries en route to a hospital.

However, unpublished photographs shown to the Associated Press and other news correspondents raised questions about whether the two had been fatally wounded.

One photograph by Alex Levac, a photographer of the daily Hadashot, showed a dark complexioned man with curly hair in handcuffs walking between two

plainclothes security men. Mr. Levac said he took the picture about two minutes after the bus was stormed.

Shmuel Rahmani, a photographer of the daily Maariv said he took a full length photo of a man with his head down walking between Israeli army soldiers and a crowd in the background. A government source who spoke earlier on condition that he not be identified said the army was investigating what happened "before, during and after the operation." He said the investigation would be completed in the near future.

Kotleret Rashit, a leftist news magazine, this week quoted military sources as saying the Israeli army was anxious for the investigation because it was not responsible for the vagueness surrounding the deaths of the two Palestinian men and wanted to clear its name.

Initial army statements on April 13 said two of the hijackers were killed and two were captured, but later in the day the spokesman's office said all four were dead.

Palestinian-born American tortured in Israeli jail

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — A Palestinian-born man who now lives in Albuquerque was back home Friday after spending 22 days in an Israeli jail where he said he was humiliated and tortured.

Hazem Mirshad Mansour arrived in Albuquerque Thursday night after being released by the Israelis on Tuesday and given 48 hours to leave the country. He said he was arrested without explanation on April 2 by Israeli soldiers in front of his family's home in Dair Debwan.

He said he was placed in solitary confinement at the Ramallah prison where he was tortured "phy-

sically, emotionally, spiritually — you name it."

"They humiliated me beyond description," he said. "I was not treated like a human being. I was not treated like a human being."

Mr. Mansour, who said he had gone to Dair Debwan March 1 to visit his ailing mother, also said he was denied medical treatment.

He said he suffers from an angina and that on April 18 he had a mild heart attack which he attributed to torture. He said he was transferred to another jail, close to Jerusalem after the U.S. consulate in Israel intervened.

Koby Bachar, spokesman for Israel's national police, said Mr.

Mansour was detained because he was suspected of "maintaining contacts with very senior personalities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Lebanon and supplying them with various services." He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Mansour's attorney, Jonathan Kuttab, said Mr. Mansour denied charges that he donated \$100 to Fateh, the mainstream commando movement within the PLO. He said Mr. Mansour donated the money to the Holy Land Mission, a charitable organisation that ministers to Palestinian refugees.

Mr. Kuttab said Mr. Mansour

was forced to sign a confession to the Israeli charge.

Mr. Kuttab said the confession in Hebrew was not translated to Mr. Mansour, and that the police insisted on interrogating Mr. Mansour in Arabic despite his pleading that he did not have sufficient command of the language.

Mr. Mansour was released after U.S. representative Manuel Lujan contacted Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. under-secretary of political affairs for the State Department, who worked with the Israeli government, said Steve Goldstein, a spokesman for Mr. Lujan's office.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz	630, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The World of Singing 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Music For a While 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz for the Aiding 08:30 World News 08:59 News About Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 The Myster and Personal Secures of HMAS Bounty 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pope's Yams 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:59 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Stereo 15:45 The Tony Myster Request Show 16:30 Making Tracks to Chittagong 17:00 Radio Newswest 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From our own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Brain of Britain 1984 21:00 Music For a While 21:15 Mourning Becomes Electra 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:25 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 22:50 Inspiration 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 08:09 Science in Action 08:40 Reflections 08:45 Sports Round-up 09:00 World News 09:09 Commentary 09:15 Letter from America 09:30 Sunset Maugham
FOREIGN CHANNEL	12:00 French Programme: La Seconde Surprise de L'amour
19:00 News in French	19:15 Le Theatre de Bouvray
19:30 News in Hebrew	19:40 News in Arabic
20:30 A Special Programme on the occasion of International Labour Day	
21:10 Napoleon and Love	22:00 News in English
22:15 Best Seller — Return to Eden	
RADIO JORDAN	855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music	07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show	08:30 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show	11:00 Pop Session
12:05 News Summary	13:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary	14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News Bulletin	14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour	16:00 News Summary
16:00 News Summary	16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice	18:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary	19:00 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk	19:30 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star	20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary	21:25 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show	23:00 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show	24:00 News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Important Orientalist prints of the 19th Century.

* Exhibition of paintings by Kamal Boullata at the Jordan National Gallery opens.

* Photographs exhibition by Saleh Dababneh opens at the Professional Associations Complex.

* The Bahrain Exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

* Exhibition of important oriental prints from the 19th century at Alia Art Gallery.

* Australian graphic art Donnell Patterson at Alia Art Gallery.

FILM

* "Kamikeze" at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

VIDEO

* Zadiq on la Destinee at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 44371

American Centre Library 41520

British Council 36147-R

French Cultural Centre 39777

Goethe Institute 41793

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Hayes Arts Centre 665195

Hussien Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:05 Cairo (MS)

09:05 Agaba (RJ)

09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

09:30 Damascus (RJ)

09:30 Jeddah (RJ)

09:45 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

09:45 Cairo (RJ)

10:10 Berlin, Larnaca (RJ)

10:40 Tripoli, Riyadh (SV)

10:40 Kuwait (RJ)

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MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Jolly Celest

— Mosh

— Alwasiti

— Slovenia

— Agia Topic

— Anthipis

— Rostock

— Ascor

— Neillloyd Rosen

Amin Kawa and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.O.D.

Belgian franc 67.8/ 68.2

Deutch guildler 122.7/ 123.4

Egyptian guinea 313.5/ 313.7

French franc 45.1/ 45.4

Irani dinar 361.7/ 366

Italian lire (for 100) 22.3/ 22.5

Japanese yen (for 100) 165.1/ 166.1

Kuwaiti dinar 126.2/ 127.1

Lebanese lira 65.7/ 66.4

Omani rial 107.9/ 108.7

Qatari riyal 102.4/ 103

Saudi riyal 106.2/ 106.7

Swiss franc 46.8/ 47.1

Syrian lira 52.7/ 53.3

UAE dirham 101.6/ 102.3

U.K. sterling pound 524.7/ 527.8

U.S. dollar 374.3/ 376.5

W. German mark 138.2/ 139

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy and dusty sometimes, with northwesterly moderate winds freshening at times. A drop in temperature is expected. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 20, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 44 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

Talks review occupied territory visit procedures

AMMAN (Petra) — Arrangements for visits to the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the coming summer months were discussed at a meeting held here Saturday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar.

At the meeting ways to facilitate the transportation of visitors and the location of registration centres to issue permits to cross the bridges were discussed.

Attending the meeting were Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud and other officials.

Mr. Arar also chaired a meeting to review measures to be applied on traffic and pedestrians in Amman which is to come into force at the beginning of the coming month.

In accordance with the new regulations, people caught crossing the road when the traffic lights for pedestrians are at red or crossing the streets at places not designated for pedestrians will be fined on the spot.

Pakistani research team tours Jordan University

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's acting president, Mahmoud Al Samrah, met at his office Saturday a visiting Pakistani delegation which is participating in the third annual meeting of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (AI al Bayt Foundation) currently being held in Amman.

The delegation was briefed by Dr. Samrah on the university's history, development and future programmes.

Dr. Samrah also referred to the range of postgraduate studies available at the university pointing out the university's role in providing academic services to the local and Arab communities.

Also received by Dr. Samrah was Dr. Mahmoud Al Rumeih, chief editor of the Kuwaiti magazine Al Arabi, who was briefed on the university's educational policy.

USIA director visits Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran Saturday received the visiting Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) Charles Z. Wick and briefed him on the university's development and future plans. Mr. Wick also watched a documentary film on the history and achievements of the university.

He later visited the Educational, Research and Development Centre at the university where he was briefed by the centre's officials on its activities and programmes and also visited a number of the university departments.

At the end of the meeting, Dr. Badran presented the university shield and medal to Mr. Wick.

Mr. Wick arrived in Amman Wednesday and has held series of talks with Jordanian officials on U.S.-Jordanian relations and co-operation in information and international communications fields.

Later Saturday evening, Mr. Wick formally inaugurated the Voice of America Regional Programme Centre where he delivered a speech in which he said the centre should contribute to the efforts for a better understanding of the Middle East area in general and Jordan in particular and described the events in the area as very "critical."

Mr. Wick said that the broadcasting centre should help enhance the "credibility" of the USIA in the region by carrying factual information about events in Jordan.

Cement company's report approved by shareholders

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) general assembly has approved the JCFC's board of directors report, the financial report for 1983 as well as the distribution of profits amounting to JD 2,025,000 million. The company's production of cement during the last nine months of 1983 reached 1,043,927 tonnes which is an increase of 60 per cent over the same period in 1982, according to a JCFC report.

The JCFC has realised considerable profits over the past two years, according to a company spokesman. The cement company's records indicate that a total of JD 4,512,413 in profits were made from April 1, 1983 until Dec. 31, 1983 compared with JD 3,794,454 from April 1, 1982 until March 31, 1983, the spokesman said.

JCFC will by the end of this month distribute dividends and profits to shareholders amounting to 12 per cent of the nominal value of its shares.

According to the JCFC spokesman, the cement company paid to the treasury JD 14.5 million in the first nine months of 1983.

Disabled Indian cyclist pedals his way around the world and into the record books

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Determined to conquer his physical disability and not to let it hinder his ambitions, 24-year-old Gornam Singh set off on a "new bicycle" from his hometown in Punjab one hot July day in 1982 on a tour around the world that in April 1984 has brought him to Jordan.

Afflicted by polio that hampered the growth of his left leg at an early age, Mr. Singh was determined to lead a "normal life" and to enjoy it to the full.

As a teenager and throughout his college years at law school, Mr. Singh enjoyed sports and shot putting and of course cycling.

"I have always loved sport and made sure that my physical handicap did not prevent me from enjoying my life and realising my dreams," Mr. Singh told the Jordan Times last week.

Enjoying life to the full, however, was not the only reason that motivated Mr. Singh in his struggle against his disability.

Proving a point

"I wanted to prove that physically handicapped people are not disabled and are not mediocre human beings who live on the fringes of life," he said.

Mr. Singh is currently the general secretary of the Handicapped Association of India which numbers 400 physically handicapped people.

"The association, which has branches all over India, aims to



Indian cyclist Gornam Singh in Jordan as he nears the end of his round the world trip which began in 1982 and which he has accomplished despite only having one leg (Photo by Salameh Ne'matt)

help the physically handicapped to develop their physical and mental abilities and to find jobs," he said.

But what made Gornam Singh embark on a tour around the world on a bicycle despite all the difficulties that he might face?

In search of fame

"I do not want to be anonymous. I want to do something that will make me known," Gornam said explaining that his ambition is to get his name "in the Guinness Book of Records as 'the first one-legged person to tour the world on a bicycle'."

During his travels, Mr. Singh has visited more than 26 countries across Asia, North America, Europe, Africa and then to the Middle East on his way back to his starting point in India.

The countries that Mr. Singh has visited so far include Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Canada, U.S., Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, West Germany, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria and last but not least Jordan.

Mr. Singh will leave Jordan within the next few days for Iraq and

Kuwait on his way back to India. Gornam Singh says that his trip has allowed him the opportunity to meet people and make new friends around the world.

"Furthermore, it has been quite an educational experience for I have come to know and understand much more about the different cultures and traditions of different nations."

On his return, Mr. Singh intends to write a book on his experiences and observations as well as to get his name into another book, that being the Guinness Book of Records.



CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM WORLD: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday delivers a lecture to the AI al Bayt Society workshop on "Contemporary and Economic Condition in the Muslim World and the Process of Social Change."

Development bank loans fall in 1983

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 98 loans amounting to JD 8.45 million were issued by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) during 1983, compared with 104 loans totalling JD 10.30 million in 1982, the IDB annual report said.

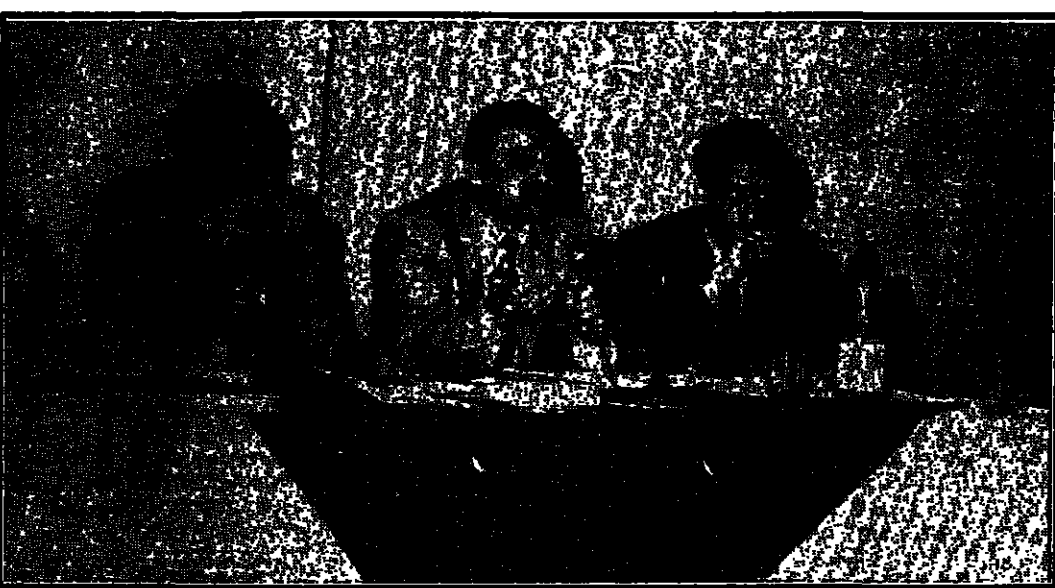
The report went on to say that the total costs of the projects benefiting from these loans during last year totalled JD 28.3 million.

of which JD 14.1 million was the cost of the construction of the Sahab Industrial Estate.

During the first year of production, the report added, such projects will earn an income of JD 3.3 million, in addition to providing 2,031 new job opportunities.

The report said that 24.06 per cent of the total loans granted during the year went to the chemical and plastics industries, 15.55 to the non-mineral industries, and 15.43 manufacturing machines and equipment while the remaining portion went to other industries.

Out of the 98 loans, 28 were granted to new projects, four of which were tourist related enterprises, the report further said.



A member of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) addresses the floor Saturday during a general meeting of the JPA which issued a declaration calling for Arab unity to combat Zionist threats (Petra photo)

Pharmacists body calls for Arab unity

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) Friday issued a statement calling on Arab countries to end their differences and unify their ranks so as to foil Zionist designs in the occupied Arab territories.

They also voiced their support for the steadfastness of the Arab population in the Israeli-held areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Their statement, issued at a general assembly meeting held at the Professional Association Complex, also called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and voiced support for Iraq in its call for ending the conflict by peaceful means.

The general assembly meeting was held following disputes among JPA board members which led to the resignation of eight of them and the formation of an arbitration committee to end the dispute.

The dispute has now been smoothed over and the resignations withdrawn.

JPA President Ghaleb Sabbarini read out the annual report on the budget and the association's activities in the past year.

He also commented on procedural issues connected with a health insurance scheme for pharmacists, their pension fund and financial matters in general.

The report said that the board will seek to lay down a new JPA law for the opening of pharmacies in Jordan.

The report reviewed JPA's participation in the Arab Pharmacists' Union meetings and its contribution to the fight to stop food poisoning.

It also voiced the pharmacists' support for their colleagues in the West Bank.

Monthly fall in money supply rates registered

AMMAN (R) — The narrowly-defined M-1 money supply fell 0.1 per cent in February compared with January to JD 848.4 million, but was 5.4 per cent higher than in February 1983, official figures issued have shown.

M-1 comprises currency in circulation plus demand deposits at banks. The more broadly-defined M-2 aggregate, which also includes time deposits, rose 0.6 per cent to JD 1.61 billion and was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Total assets and liabilities of the banking system were unchanged from January at JD 2.13 billion and about 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, the Central Bank of Jordan's monthly report showed.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves rose to JD 627.2 million in February from JD 621.2 million in January, compared with JD 639.9 million in February 1983, the figures showed.

The Central Bank's industrial production index fell 2.8 per cent to 155.2 (base 1979) compared with January and was 30 per cent higher than in February 1983.

The overall cost of living index fell 1.0 per cent in February to 123.8 (base 1980) and was 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Prime Minister opens two vocational centres

'Obeidat: Skilled workforce essential to development

ZARQA (Petra) — The government is keen to establish vocational training centres in all the regions of Jordan in order to help train skilled people in different specialisations, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said here Saturday.

He was speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, following his inauguration of two vocational training centres at Yajouz and Al Hashemiyeh and an automated bakery at Al Hashemiyeh.

Mr. 'Obeidat said that he takes pride in Jordanian institutions which promote the country's progress.

"The Ministry of Supply is to be congratulated on opening automated bakeries around the country to ensure the high quality bread for all," the prime minister said.

Mr. 'Obeidat underlined the importance of having agricultural training centres which, in addition to centres geared to other sectors, will complete the country's economic, industrial and agricultural development.

The government, he said, is concerned with developing the agricultural sector in Jordan and in creating incentives for farmers. Therefore it will increasingly offer help to this sector in the future, the

prime minister said.

Mr. 'Obeidat had opened a vocational training centre at Yajouz where he inspected its departments and facilities.

The centre was established on a piece of land 17 dunums in area and cost JD 937,000.

The centre will accommodate 300 trainees annually who will be offered theoretical and practical training in a variety of trades including the fields of airconditioning and refrigeration, central heating, carpentry, interior decoration, welding and car repairs.

Mr. 'Obeidat also inaugurated an automated bakery at Al Hashemiyeh town and was shown around the various parts of the process.

The bakery has a capacity of producing up to 6,000 loaves of bread per hour.

At a special inauguration ceremony, Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub made a speech in which he said that the government is concerned to ensure the continued high quality of bread to all

citizens at reasonable prices.

For this reason, the government has built grain silos and flour mills and has started to run the bakeries that bake bread for the public, the minister said.

He continued by saying that the ministry is in the process of opening five automated bakeries in Jordan, of which one will be inaugurated on May 25, Jordan's Independence Day, while another will be opened in June.

He added that the new bakery has created an extra 400 jobs.

Later Mr. 'Obeidat opened a vocational training centre at Al Hashemiyeh and underlined in a speech the need to offer Jordanian youth training in a choice of skills to help them build up the country's economy.

At the ceremony, Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar made a speech expressing appreciation to the prime minister for opening the projects which coincide with Jordan's celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions.

"Jordan takes pride in its labour force which constitutes the country's wealth and an important element in strengthening ties with fellow Arab countries," Dr. Abdul Jabbar said.



Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat is Saturday shown around one of the new government bakeries which are being built with Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub (fourth from right) in attendance (Petra photo)

Hospitals, clinics in south to be improved, says health minister

KARAK (Petra) — Health Minister Kamal Ajlouni Saturday visited Al Tafila government hospital and was briefed by its director and other doctors on the hospital's needs in order to improve the standard of health services there.

The minister said it was important that a doctor should be on duty at the hospital 24 hours a day.

At the meeting Dr. Ajlouni announced that an intensive care unit for the treatment of heart patients will be added to the hospital and the emergency wing and the laboratory will be enlarged.

The Health Minister will continue to open health clinics in various parts of the country, especially areas inhabited by at least

5,000 people. However, Dr. Ajlouni said, municipal councils have to provide suitable buildings for such clinics and, if possible, a living quarter for the resident doctor.

The minister also announced that measures will be taken soon to open a mother and child care centre in Tafila.

While in the Karak Governorate, the minister toured Ghor Al Safi medical centre and announced that new annexes will be added to the centre.

The annexes, to be added early next month, will include units for the treatment of children and women, a dentistry, a general surgery and another for the administering of internal medicine.

Dr. Ajlouni said. He announced that a new clinic will be opened at Naq' town which will be provided with a resident doctor.

Dr. Ajlouni later inaugurated an emergency section in the Karak Hospital and toured its departments inspecting the equipment in use.

The new section has cost JD 17,000 and can offer cardiogram services, the treatment of bone fractures, and an operation theatre for emergency cases.

Earlier the minister chaired a meeting in Karak where he talked to doctors and nurses on a number of issues of concern to the Karak Hospital.

NEWS IN BRIEF

UNESCO to discuss Palestine problem

AMMAN (Petra) — The 119th meeting of the executive council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will discuss a number of topics pertaining to the Palestine problem and the activities to be held to mark the International Year for Displaced People, according to Dr. Sa'id Al Tal, chairman of the UNESCO's 22nd meeting. Dr. Tal was speaking on the eve of his departure for Paris Sunday where the meetings are to be held between May 9th and May 23rd.

Badran opens exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran opened Saturday an exhibition by Dr. Ensaf Al Rabadhi from the Department of Fine Arts on the campus. On display for seven days will be mainly paintings of landscape scenes. Attending the opening ceremony were a number of staff members and officials in addition to university students.

Awqaf minister receives Khazakistan team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh Saturday met a visiting delegation of Muslims from the Soviet central Asian republic of Khazakistan led by Shamseddin Babakhanov. They discussed strengthening ties and co-operation between the ministry and the religious administration there and Dr. Babakhanov briefed the ministry on the activities and plans of his body.

Children's festival slated for Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — An Islamic children's festival is to be held at the Islamic College in Amman Wednesday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The festival which is being organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, is to mark the occasion of Al Isra' Wal Mi'raj and National Children's Day. The programme will include national songs, plays and religious events, which will be presented by the school children.

Three cars collide by newspaper

AMMAN (J.T.) — A road accident involving three vehicles occurred Saturday afternoon outside the premises of the Jordan Times on the University Road.

A speeding car driven by a young man overtook two other cars, including one with a diplomatic number plate, but the driver seemed to lose control over his car while in the process.

He hit the central reservation and bounced back to hit a service taxi travelling in the same direction.

The taxi in turn hit a stationary private car parked outside the newspaper which belonged to a member of staff of Jordan Times.

The three cars sustained slight damage but there were no casualties.

Right after the accident, a quarrel ensued between the taxi driver and the young motorist, who was accused by the taxi driver of chasing another car in front "packed with girls."

Police finally arrived on the scene to break up a fierce argument which momentarily resulted in blows, to investigate the accident and to ease the congested traffic that resulted from the accident.

Jordan Times

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Polls don't solve problems

IT SHOULD be almost clear that whoever wins the presidential race in the U.S. in November, and whoever wins more seats in the Israeli Knesset in July, the result is not going to have any great impact on the peace process in the Middle East. This is so because U.S. Democrats Mondale and Hart are not the men to improve the chances for an even-handed American approach to the Palestinian problem, assuming that one of them will win the presidency, that is, and the other will be his vice-president or otherwise. Reagan is tried and will most probably have nothing new to offer.

The Labour Party may well lead the next coalition government in Israel. But its men are those who like to talk and play politics more than practise statesmanship even when there is a dire need for it. And it is highly unlikely that either the Likud or the Alignment will want to contribute much to a fair settlement in the Middle East, especially under circumstances like those prevailing in the area and outside it today.

This is not to say that the results of elections in the U.S. and Israel are not important. They are.

The question is, however, whether the new or the old rulers in those two countries can or will want to make the necessary concessions for a lasting peace that entails the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland and property above everything else.

For a settlement to be reached to the Palestinian problem, there exist conditions: Foremost is the attainment of a power balance between the Arabs and Israel. This, as we are well aware, can be achieved by either Israel making the necessary concessions for peace or the Arabs building and combining strength to stand up to Israel and its ambitions. Short of that, the interplay among even different players is doomed to produce the same old results of deadlock and frustration that we see now.

More than our friends and foes, we Arabs have to be aware of this equation. And instead of dissipating our energies watching and anticipating the returns in the U.S. and Israel, we should be working harder to build a strong internal front that will be vitally needed to face whatever results reached in the opposite camp, and in good time.

We trust that the King's visit to Saudi Arabia earlier this week has been a step in that direction, as there is much to be desired from the Arab World closing ranks at this critical juncture.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Zionist predominance

PRESIDENT REAGAN has turned down a Chinese proposal for direct U.S. contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and thus he chose to provide another proof that the Washington is not concerned, as it claims, with the solution of the Palestinian problems. If anything, this statement by the U.S. president represents America's determination to freeze the issue and to hold for more time to be gained by Israel and to help it consolidate its hold over Arab territories and swallow up Arab land.

The U.S. has again exposed to the world at large its biased policy towards Israel and above all proved that it is unfit to play a respectable and creditable role in the Middle East region.

The U.S. has again exposed to the world at large its biased policy towards Israel and above all proved that it is unfit to play a respectable and creditable role in the Middle East region. This hostile attitude towards the PLO means that the Israelis actually take active participation in U.S. decision-making and, through the Zionist lobby in the United States, the Israelis get what they want through pressure on U.S. Congress and the U.S. administration.

Al Dustour: State terrorism

THE CRIMINAL Israeli attempt to blow up a number of Arab-owned buses in Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied Arab territory furnishes another piece of evidence of the true racist nature of the Israeli state and adds to the long list of terrorist actions it has been exercising against the Arab population of Palestine.

The attempt was thwarted, thanks to the awareness of the Arab population and their alertness to the devilish designs of the Zionists. This attempt and other terrorist actions against the Arab population refute Israel's false claims that it had recently destroyed two networks that were planning to carry out terrorist operations against the Arab population. It has been proved on several occasions that the Israeli terrorists have been actually in the pay of the Israel government and have been organised and armed by its army to carry out their hostile actions in a number of Arab cities and towns.

What happened in Jerusalem Friday is the responsibility of the Israeli government, which has been responsible as well for the attacks on Arab property and people in Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah and Arab Jerusalem. We have no doubt that terrorist operations against the Arabs will increase and escalate. The Arab countries ought to help their kinsmen in the occupied territory, and the least they can do now is to unify their ranks and end their disputes before real help can be offered to them.

Sawt Al Shaab: Europe knows better

WE ARE surprised to hear the West German minister of state for foreign affairs announce that the Arabs should adopt a unified stand with regard to the Middle East issue so that Europe can be in a position to exercise pressure on the United States. Bonn no doubt is aware of the Fez Arab summit resolutions which had been adopted unanimously by the Arabs and relayed to the nations which hold permanent membership in the U.N. Security Council. For sure, West Germany had been informed by its envoys, who had been on visits to the Middle East region about the Arab position.

The European Economic Community had on several occasions issued declarations on the Middle East and West Germany, as a member of the community, has surely been informed of the Arab stand before voting on the declarations. The question of Europe pressuring the United States is viable at any time since Europe has close links with the United States, but we hope to see a firm European stand in the face of America like that adopted by Charles de Gaulle, who decided to stop selling Israel any arms to express his opposition to occupation.

Moscow makes Mideast gains as U.S. fails

By Mark Wood
Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is taking advantage of the United States setbacks in the Middle East to re-assert its own relations and try to regain a pivotal role in the region, diplomats in Moscow believe.

Visits by three senior Soviet officials to the area in the past six weeks are cited as evidence of a new diplomatic drive and the analysts say Moscow is benefiting from a political vacuum left by the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon.

"The Soviets see American credibility in the Middle East at a low ebb and they evidently judge the time is ripe to step in themselves and try to regain a prominent and more permanent role there," one Western diplomat said.

But both Western and Arab analysts said Moscow would move cautiously, avoiding any active military role and refusing to be drawn into direct involvement in intra-Arab quarrels or the Lebanon crisis.

"They are not going to do anything sudden or unexpected. The aim is to win trust and build an image as a more reliable friend of the Arabs than the Americans," an Arab diplomat said.

Most Kremlin observers believe that the foremost Soviet goal at present is to improve ties with Egypt.

Soviet envoy Vladimir Polakov conferred with senior Egyptian officials last week on restoring full diplomatic relations after a break of more than two years and on forging closer economic links.

Informed Arab sources in Moscow said agreement was reached to exchange ambassadors after next month's Egyptian elections but that there were still differences over the terms of a proposed trade accord.

Moscow was Cairo's main ally until the late President Anwar Sadat expelled 17,000 Soviet specialists in 1972 and the Soviet Union has always seen Egypt as the key Arab country in the Middle East.

"The Russians consider Egyptian support crucial to their efforts to re-establish themselves as an influential power in the region and will be hoping full diplomatic links will lead to closer political contacts," one Western diplomat said.

Cairo has said that normalisation of ties with Moscow will not harm its relationship with the United States.

But in a move which diplomats say has angered Washington, Egyptian officials have stated recently that the Soviet Union should play a major role in shaping a general Middle East peace settlement.

The other recent Soviet trips included a visit to Damascus by politburo member Geidar Aliyev and a tour of Lebanon, Syria and Iraq by Karen Brutents, the Communist Party Central Committee's top Middle East specialist.

Arab sources said Mr. Aliyev's talks in Syria cemented the close ties between the two countries and ensured that Moscow will continue to give its full backing to President Hafez Al-Assad's policies on Lebanon.

But the discussions brought deep disagreements to the surface as well.

Mr. Aliyev tried to persuade Syria to restore links with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat, the sources said.

Mr. Assad rejected this and also turned down Mr. Aliyev's suggestions that Syria should repair relations with Baghdad and even try to play a mediating role in the Iran-Iraq war, they added.

Mr. Brutents' tour served to establish Soviet interest in developments in Lebanon, where he held cordial talks with government and factional leaders.

But he also demonstrated Moscow's even-handedness by going to Iraq right after his talks in Damascus.

After three years of strict neutrality in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, Moscow has been tilting noticeably towards Baghdad and is reported to have resumed full arms shipments.

It has also started restoring trade ties and pledged earlier this month to build two major power stations in Iraq.

"Moscow is not letting itself be tied down only to Syria. It wants good links with as many Arab states as possible and is a lot further along this road than it was a few months ago," one Western diplomat said.

Analysts believe Soviet leaders have various motives for trying to gain a major role in the Middle East after more than a decade in the shadows.

At the most simple level they regard it as an area of super-power rivalry in which Moscow has a right and duty to challenge U.S. predominance, diplomats say.

But the Kremlin also sees the region as a dangerously explosive area close to its own borders and its own Muslim population and would prefer to exert a decisive influence over events there, they added.

Moscow has long said its ultimate aim is to bring about a United Nations Middle East peace conference which would settle the disputes in the region once and for all.

According to the Kremlin's vision, the settlement, which would include recognition of Israel in its 1967 borders, would be policed by the United States and Soviet Union and thus give both powers an equal and permanent influence in the area.

But although Moscow has made progress in gaining Arab recognition of its demand for a pivotal Middle Eastern role, it is still facing formidable obstacles.

All attempts to approach Saudi Arabia into establishing diplomatic relations have proved fruitless, and diplomats said this seriously undermined Soviet efforts to present itself as a champion of Arab interests.

They said it was also having no luck in persuading Cairo to sign a politically based co-operation agreement instead of a no-frills trade accord, despite Cairo's pressing need for regular supplies of Soviet military spare parts.

"The Soviets are still having their ups and downs and are still a long way behind the Americans. But they are making steady progress and are ensuring they are a factor which cannot be ignored in the Middle East," one Arab diplomat said.



Can ARABSAT accomplish its task?

Prospects for space technology in the Arab World

By Dr. Adel A. Ziadat

I. Introduction

THE USE of satellites for communications is by now not a phenomenon. Since the creation of INTELSAT (International Satellite Organisation), 16 years ago, the demand for and interest in satellite communications has increased drastically at the national and international level. This technology covers a wide range of functions, e.g. multipoint accessibility, TV capability, telephony, telex and data transmission as well as highly reliable telecommunication coverage of vast distances with little maintenance.

Another important characteristic is that the cost of linking stations is independent of distance. In other words, contact over 100 or 500 miles costs the same. Moreover, unlike short-wave radio, satellite communication has perfect reception and can reach unlimited numbers of people.

Developing countries, including some Arab states have been attracted by satellite communications to provide them with independent communications capability. Presently, there are more than 17 earth stations either serving or being planned for the Arab World. They provide interfaces for telephone, telegraph, TV and data communications. Through the INTELSAT satellites, they can communicate with any one of the 90 or more earth stations existing around the world. Some Arab States have not only joined INTELSAT but also invested in its programme.

Many proposals have been introduced to accelerate the development of Arab countries in scientific and technical areas. These proposals have been generated from diverse sources, such as scientific gatherings, meetings of Arab ministers responsible for the application of science and technology to development and UNESCO conferences to harness science and technology to meet Arab needs. The ARABSAT project is part of these scientific endeavours.

The significance of Arab attempts to expand their technology base into the field of communication satellites could be exemplified by development plans of Arab oil states that have few parallels in this century. The Arab World provides the opportunity to explore how a developing region which does not have to strive for capital formation functions. This, as is well known, is quite different from most other developing countries. The Arabian Gulf states, e.g. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are investing huge capital in scientific development. Saudi Arabia alone allocated almost 15 per cent of its 1975-80 development plan budget for self-reliance in science and technology.

More recently, Saudi Arabia also hosted conferences on Islamic science which were intended to provide a different and alternate concept to Western science. By this, the Saudis mean to assert Islamic values and traditions where possible in the conduct of science.

The foregoing efforts clearly accorded a major role to technology and modern space communications. Science Arab countries do not, at present, have the technological capability needed for the installation and operation of their own satellite system the emphasis is upon the transfer of relevant technologies from the Western world. The long-term goal is to shift operation and control of their space programme to Arab nationals. I. Abdul-Fattah, former director of the Arab Space Programme, expressed Arab objectives: "We want to run the system entirely by Arab people after the first six months... Arab technology is not lacking, now we want to enter the field of space technology". There are three noteworthy points about this statement:

- 1- It stresses the need, initially, to import space technology.
- 2- It affirms the development and expansion of the indigenous technology capability.
- 3- Finally, it aims at having full Arab control over the system and decreasing dependency on Western know-how.

Bearing in mind the degree of sophistication of space technology these objectives are not easily accomplished in a society that has not reached the 'critical mass' in science.

ARABSAT's primary objective is to establish direct links among all Arab states and two provide the region with educational, cultural, and, above all, developmental services. The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether the Arabs have the will and the capability to enter the Space Technology Programme. Will the acquisition of Satellite Communications Technology lead to more Western cultural and technical dominance, or help to decrease the dependence of Arab states?

The paper will attempt to explain the underlying assumptions and pre-requisites for scientific and technological development, as relates to communications satellites in Arab countries. Administrative and environmental impediments which contribute to hinder the use of available sources are explained. It seems that in order for the Arabs to have a successful space capability, they must develop their indigenous scientific and technological status.

Having stated the problem, an analytical framework is needed to discuss the requirements for an efficient scientific and technological infrastructure.

The analytical framework

Without going into a detailed discussion of the meanings of the terms science and technology, it is sufficient to mention that science aims primarily at a systematic understanding of the laws of nature; while technology's modus operandi is utilitarian and is concerned with the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of man. While both science and technology have their own norms and channels of communications, in most cases, science and technology are interdependent and one cannot grow without the other. Moreover, access to scientific information is considered free, while access to technological information is limited, since technology is treated as a commodity.

The concept of transfer of technology can be defined as "a commercial operation by means of which technological elements under various forms are exchanged".

It is imperative to note that the success of a given technology will depend on the prevailing conditions of the recipient country. Effective use of technology requires an answer to the following questions: What do we need the technology transfer for, and who are its beneficiaries? Who will pay for the social, economic and cultural costs of the transfer? While each technology has been developed under certain environmental setting, the technology exported is, in most cases, not appropriate to the needs of the importing country. Therefore an effective application of technology transfer requires that recipients know their local conditions as well as the pre-determination to keep up with the stream of technology. More importantly, does the developing country's ability to acquire and build an independent technological capability meet their domestic needs and generate their own innovations. Such an orientation demands that developing countries, including Arab states, acquire scientific capability.

While there is universal agreement on the importance of mission oriented science to development, non-mission oriented or fundamental research has been questioned. In short, the majority argue for fostering indigenous fundamental research and advanced education in the less developed countries. This view is held by the U.N. and UNESCO. Some of the arguments in favour of this position can be advanced as follows:

First, pure science could determine the quality of applied research in a given country since, in many cases, what is basic today will be applied tomorrow. The emphasis here is on research that could improve the future utility of space technology in the Arab World, and have communication satellites adapted to the regional environment.

Second, scientific institutions that are not active in a front research of their field could end up with obsolete results.

Third, the scientific community could provide a better equipped scientific planner and administrator to build scientific bases in developing regions.

Fourth, a good mechanism to reduce the impact of the brain drain. A fundamental researcher does not have to immigrate to the areas of scientific prominence.

Technology cannot be transferred successfully without the readiness and willingness of the recipient society to adapt it. This adaptation process is to be undertaken by the recipient country which is to modify the existing technology to meet local needs. Moreover, the potential to accommodate technological change is mainly limited by cultural factors.

Technology transfer causes transformation of society. The Indian experience in satellite communication technology is an example of how to adapt this new service to the traditional needs of society. The human elements in this process and their reaction to the

new services introduced by satellite technology should not be overlooked.

While the institutionalisation of science and technology is another important step in the development of an indigenous scientific and technological capability, most developing countries, including the Arab states failed to achieve success due to the difficulties associated with this process. J. Ben-David argued that the institutionalisation of science technology occurs when newly emerged roles become accepted by the society "as an important social function valued for its own sake and the existence of norms that regulate conduct in the given field of activity in a manner consistent with the realisation of its aims and autonomy from other activity". It further "implied the recognition of exact and empirical research as a method of inquiry that leads to the discovery of important new knowledge. Such knowledge is distinct and independent of other ways of acquiring knowledge such as tradition, speculation or revelation". Such a statement elicits the fact that for this new role to grow, it needs the support of the local surroundings and as such must gain legitimacy.

Institutionalisation of science and technology requires that recipients should develop basic characteristics such as rational methods and analytical habits of thought in order to accommodate the impact of technological development.

As space technology is just an advanced form of terrestrial techniques, and no definition has yet been introduced to describe this technology, it is important to mention some of its features:

- 1- Space technology, including communications satellites is an important segment of modern science and technology which is highly expensive and sophisticated.
- 2- It consists of three main components: space and earth segments as well as launching requirements.
- 3- The application of this technology could be for peaceful or military purposes.

The successful launching of Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite, by the USSR represents a new era of space communications. Since that time a great number of satellites launched by the superpowers have crowded space for scientific and application purposes. While the potential applications of space technology for developing countries could provide great advantages over, technical methods, these applications have benefited mostly the highly developed countries. Its cost and complexity and the fact that only a few industrial states can build satellites and only two, the Soviet Union and the USA, can launch them, makes their use for the Third World a questionable one.

Despite this statement, it seems that communication satellites can become appropriate to serve educational, health and industrialisation objectives of the developing countries. But the question is how is the "appropriate" technology to be transferred? In terms of the cost factor, satellites cannot compete with short-range cable or microwave systems for short distance communications. It may gain credibility on the basis of the solution of a real problem like establishing contact across a region or country with natural barriers, e.g. desert, mountains or large bodies of water. Satellite communications can, also, provide a reliable internal communication service for the region, such as the Arab World, where no telephone service and micro-wave installations exist in its member states. The main issues involved are, inter alia, the cost-effectiveness of the space technology and priority of essential needs. An aspiration of the Arab World for world power status and a desire to enter space age technology are weak judgements for embarking on such a highly costly programme.

To cite Mr. Abdul-Fattah's assertion, "Arab Space Programme will be run on a commercial basis, and the Arab governments' contribution to the project will earn 15 per cent on their investments in four years". Clearly, this declaration resembles a car salesman approach, in North-America, the car will pay for itself in due time and no need for down payment.

This does not mean that Arabs as a group cannot support and finance a space technology programme, but some Arab states of meagre financial resources, like Jordan or South Yemen cannot afford such an economic encumbrance if the financial feasibility of the project is not carefully examined for each individual Arab country.

It may be also assumed that the results of the space programme could be enjoyed without taking a part in developing it. It is possible to purchase the complete package of communications equipment in collaboration with multinational corporations including trained staff. This simplistic assumption that money can buy any needed piece of technology is a false one. After all, a satellite is just a relay station in the sky, it is not a new mode of processing information. There, the emphasis should be on a well planned, dedicated and determined effort to develop a local infrastructure and skills in science and technology.

Arab Corporation for Space Communication (ARABSAT)

After several years of preparation, an agreement on the creation of space communications was signed among a group of Arab countries on April 14, 1976. Its primary object was to broadcast radio and TV programmes, to extend educational facilities and above all to provide development and integration to the Arab World.

The agreement on the new Arab space communications has been made in response to a felt need on the part of the Arab states to harness satellite technology for educational, cultural and developmental ends.

The Arab region's vast territory — about 5500 kilometres of sand separate Morocco in the north from Saudi Arabia in the south — one common language and religion and more than 70 per cent of the population are illiterate, dictated special attention for an effective regional communications system.

Since the late 1967, the Arab World has been discussing plans to have its own communications satellite. Arab ministers of information meeting in Tunisia, initiated the first study on the subject. On the basis of this study, the Arab League approved the introduction of the new service to the area. In 1972, the Arab League and the Arab Broadcasting States Union (ABSU) asked UNESCO to conduct a study on the possibilities and objectives that existed in the Arab World for a satellite communications system based on regional co-operation. Thus, the efforts of the ABSU and the meeting of the first Arab conference on space communications which was held in Amman in 1972 worked out specifications for a satellite communications system.

The broad objective of ARABSAT had been to employ satellites to meet Arab's communications, cultural and educational needs, and to fulfil the objectives of the Arab League Charter, in addition to setting a regional space system for general and specialised services in telecommunications for its members.

Article three par. two (c) and (d) of the ARABSAT agreement calls for financial and technical assistance to Arab countries in designing and constructing ground stations as well as in conducting research with regards to space science and technology.

The capital of ARABSAT consists of \$100 million divided into 1,000 shares and each share valued at \$10,000.

It is important to note that the decision to create ARABSAT was a success for the forces that favoured a closer tie among the Arab states by using modern satellite technology to bring the region more independence. This political role of the ARABSAT was manifested in the preliminary investigation conducted by UNESCO when the Arab decided to relinquish the idea of using INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK or European satellites and favoured an exclusively Arab satellite.

Since the signing of the agreement, ARABSAT proceeded to outline the component of the first satellite of the system. It foresaw two geostationary satellites, to be launched in about 1982 at 25,000 miles over Zaire.

ARABSAT is still receiving bids from a number of consulting firms, but it is expected that COMSAT General of the U.S., a subsidiary of the COMSAT (Communications Satellite Corporation) will provide the initial technical assistance for the installation, operation and maintenance of earth stations. COMSAT General provides technical assistance in all phases of telecommunications that ranges from management to engineering planning, construction and operation of the system.

Apart from questions associated with the internal structure of ARABSAT, international considerations should be studied with a view to their impediment or enhancement to the Arabs to establish their satellite system as desired. As mentioned, most Arab states are members of INTELSAT and its single global communications system. The U.S.

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argued against the right to establish regional satellite systems, declaring that the satellite services should be constructed only on a global level and that regional systems would be contrary to the objectives of a global telecommunications system. However, the U.S. stand softened considerably after France, joined by other European states, provided a draft resolution where member states undertook to refrain from using such regional facilities that would prejudice the INTELSAT system. Thus, a regional system is permissible and INTELSAT approved ARABSAT.

Another international factor that can be mentioned is that Arab satellites need to be assigned a frequency in the radio spectrum allocated for space communication, and an orbit position in the geostationary orbit. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is primarily responsible to co-ordinate among states for the position and the spectrum, which are both considered to be limited resources and must be shared with other users of space. Thus, it is important for the Arabs to comply with the co-ordination policy of the ITU.

While the potential of using space for the emission and communication of educational and cultural materials is limited due to Arab inferior technological capability, this may lead to a situation where Arabs were mere passive users of foreign programmes, and would not help them to preserve their traditional identity.

Finally, keeping in mind, that satellite communication does not recognise political boundaries, and the area of coverage of satellite transmission will include Israel, the possibility that Israel may attempt to jam this transmission and even to control the satellite cannot be ruled out. This warning is not exhaustive and aims to emphasise the needs for a more secure and non-susceptible to foreign interference satellite.

Pre-requisites for space technology

The necessary conditions to create a satellite communication technology should observe inter alia the following measures. None of these pre-requisites have been met in Arab countries.

A. Educational and cultural objectives that are sought from using satellites should be in harmony with the overall educational and cultural policy objectives of development plans on the national level.

B. There must be science and technology guiding principles. The recently established Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology could be a start in the right direction.

C. A well thought out mechanism is needed to determine manpower requirements and needs.

D. Pilot projects should be initiated on the use of space technology to demonstrate the future potential of the technology. This can be done by hiring an INTELSAT circuit to transmit for example educational, cultural or religious materials between universities in the Arab World.

E. The Arab's decision to establish their communication satellite should be primarily based on purely developmental objectives and not merely on prestigious and power reasons.

Those observations demonstrate that without actual participation in the space technology revolution, Arab states or developing countries cannot harness technology to their needs.

Having mentioned the main features of ARABSAT, the discussion that follows will quantify the scientific and technical efforts of the Arab states. Only recently have Arab states recognised the need of taking stock of their science and technology manpower. As mentioned, Arab ministers responsible for the science and technology conference which met in Morocco in 1976, collected for the first time reasonable indicators on Arab efforts in science and technology. However the science and technology component that related directly to space activity such as the number of electrical and communications engineers and technicians was not specifically identified or isolated from the total stock. Despite this limitation, an overall analysis of science and technology indicators, may represent the general trend in Arab engineering efforts, especially when there is no evidence to support that either electrical or communication engineers are more advanced than others in any other branch of science in the Arab World.

Present science and technology indicators

A- Planning of science:

No Arab state has yet sponsored an official proclamation of a national science policy. However, there are many official development plans with elaborate discussions, on science and technology and the advantages of building a modern state based on science.

Most Arab constitutions and various statements from heads of state, prime ministers and parliamentary committees referred to science in one way or the other. A mechanism to translate these statements on the role of science and technology into policy is needed. The UNESCO director general indicated in opening the 1976 Arab ministers' conference on application of science and technology said: "In many Arab states it appears that the gov-

ernmental structures and mechanisms which are necessary for defining and applying a science and technology policy are still lacking."

Moreover, only five Arab states (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan and Syria) have established space committees along the lines suggested by the Amman Conference on space communications.

The creation of mechanisms is no guarantee that appropriate policies will be developed. Egypt has attempted very consciously to harness science for development. It started with the creation of the National Research Council in 1948; the Science Council in 1956; the Ministry of Scientific Research in 1961. In 1965 this ministry was superseded by the Supreme Council for Scientific Research. Then, a year later, the ministry was re-established; the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology followed in 1971; and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Atomic Energy in 1975. All these changes in the national policy-making bodies indicate the unsuccessful efforts to establish a viable policy.

Most recently, it was indicated that there was no good co-ordination between the declared priorities of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the activities of its committees. In 1977, the Academy had 17 research councils and 97 subject committees with more than 1300 members for planning and managing its programmes. Of the 97 committees only a third held one or more meetings attended by 30 per cent of their members and 53 per cent held no meeting. Moreover, only 5.64 per cent of 1977 fund allocation were committed to projects of urgent solution. The situation in other Arab countries, including oil exporting states, is no different.

One should add that the frequent changes in regular government positions, civil wars and border clashes have had their impact on the scientific efforts of the area. A. Zahlan indicated that the first year of the civil war in Lebanon reduced the scientific productivity there by 42 per cent.

The above aspects of institutional instability and lack of coherent science policy cannot help the Arab World to undertake a sophisticated technology like space communications satellite.

Quite apart from science planning, the implementation and management of projects is another question. Many Arab development plans have not been implemented because of the complicated process involved between the planners and the scientific community.

B- Availability of scientific manpower: R and D expenditure

In science and technology the

weakness of Arab states is exemplified when compared with other regions of the world. In the Arab World the ratio of scientists and engineers per 100,000 is 800; in Latin America 1,000; in developed countries 2875, in Africa 80. These figures show that the Arab ratios are far below those of developed countries and of Latin America.

As in the case of manpower data, expenditure for scientific development does not reflect the actual financial commitment to science, should military spending on science and technology be included in the country's Research and Development (R and D) activities.

In addition, the statistical data, are often unreliable and in most cases separate R and D Activities do not exist. However, the U.N. recommends that 1 per cent of a country's GNP be allocated for science and technology development including 0.5 per cent for R and D. The actual level of expenditure on R and D within the Arab World is below 0.5 per cent of their GNP. Egypt is spending 0.3 per cent, other Arab States are spending almost negligible amounts.

Arab States expenditure on R and D per year and per capita is roughly \$2. In this respect, A. Zahlan, expressed his doubt "that apart from a few of the oil-producing countries, the expenditure on R and D in 1979 was equal to what it had been in 1965 in terms of the constant value of money." He added that the "Arab scientific output on a per capita basis is roughly 0.5 per cent of that of an advanced country and 1 per cent of that of Israel."

It is important to note that Mr. Zahlan's figures on Arab scientific efforts are applicable to a year (1979) falling in the aftermath of remarkable increase in oil pricing and, consequently, large growth in GNP.

Looking at the scientific productivity of the Arab World, especially the number of scientific authors per country, Egypt has the lead. It has 293 writers and ranks 23rd in the world; Lebanon is 38th with 58; Iraq 49th with 32, other Arab countries rank very low. The publication indicators of the Arab states is also another measure of individual Arab states scientific output. Again Egypt produced 720 scientific papers, Lebanon 127, Iraq 53, Algeria 43, Tunisia 23, Morocco 18, Saudi Arabia 16, Jordan and Kuwait 15, Libya nine and Syria two. As a matter of comparison Israel alone produced 2703 papers. Under these poor conditions, again Mr. Zahlan estimated that the average output of an Arab scientist measured in scientific publications is less than 10 per cent of his counterparts elsewhere.

One may therefore conclude that such poor scientific and technical activities in the Arab World have serious implications on any efforts that seek self-reliance in science and technology and pursue important space technological objectives.

C-Engineering education:

The paradox of developing space technology or any technology in the Arab World is the real shortage of trained indigenous engineers and technicians that Arab petro-dollar cannot purchase. The problem is further accentuated by the fact that the telecommunications technology moved so fast that even a highly trained engineer or technician finds it virtually impossible to keep pace with all the technical advances taking place within his speciality, not to speak of the extremely complex satellites technology.

All Arab countries are aware of the problem and some efforts are being made to invest in education and training human resources at all levels including telecommunications training centres. From the perspective of social environment and public attitude towards scientific education, the Kuwait report submitted to UNESCO represents an excellent view on this situation.

"Training of scientists and engineers has been mostly an optional process left to the whims and desires of the new generation. There are no incentives. Those who go to science and technology are often not trained properly. They are not immersed and soaked in the spirit of science. Hence they become scientific information receptacles. Very few of them assimilate science and become infused with the scientific spirit. There is also very little scientific atmosphere in the society at large. This scientific atmosphere is vital for scientific research and progress."

Clearly, this state of affairs cannot help science and technology to be instituted. Institutionalisation of science demands social transformation and different outlooks to the function of research and development. It is important for example, to see whether scientific imperatives will change traditional Islamic views of the role of women in society as there is at present, a crucial shortage of trained manpower. The field of communications can offer an interesting profession to women, thus, personnel shortages could be alleviated especially in Saudi Arabia.

The policy of Arab countries, especially the oil-producing ones has been to purchase on a large scale the complete package of communications, equipment, or other engineering projects of all types, in collaboration with transnational corporations with the minimal participation of local institutions and skills. These projects are conceived, planned, designed and built by foreign contracting

and engineering firms. Thus, it is no surprise to find that work awarded to Arab contractors constitutes a fraction of the overall lucrative market. Often local engineering firms are specialised in subcontracting engineering work from foreign firms. The end-product of this policy has been the non-existence of indigenous engineering and technical infrastructures.

The only opportunities for engineering graduate or other technical skills are to be government employed, to work for local contractors or foreign firms, which in turn prefer Western universities graduates.

In the meantime, one should mention the unfortunate fact that most Arab government officials favour if not trust foreign experts much more than their own nationals in carrying out certain research projects. Moreover, the findings of this research are sometimes not disclosed to the local engineers.

It may be relevant to note that there is almost no professional organisation or association to institutionalise most of the engineering activities in the Arab World. Consequently, Arab engineers lack professional protection, and promotion.

Despite Arab declared policies of decreasing technological dependence on the West and the striving for achieving self-reliance, inter-Arab trade is about seven per cent of the total trade between Arab states. This lack of economic co-operation does not help Arab individual states to overcome their problems alone.

In addition, a contradiction becomes clear when one examines the introduction of technology to the Arab region. The general mode is to deal at arms-length with the industrial world by importing a ready-made industrial technology and implanting a turn-key project without paying attention to building a scientific base at home. Consequently, this policy attempts to follow the footsteps of industrial power and does not concentrate on Arab scientific activities for meeting the basic needs of the man in the street but rather satisfying the elite consumption of technological products. Closely related to this practice is the pattern of acquiring technology which has been linked to prestige and national pride rather than considering the technology which has a real impact on socio-economic development.

It is no surprise, however to find, that the first Muslim science conference, held in April 1978, was not a scientific conference in the real sense of the word. Z. Sarda described it as "being in shambles" and added "of the thirty-odd delegates who attended only seven could be classified as scientists; the rest were all career diplomats. Although it was never openly admitted, the dominant presence of the civil servants was clearly embarrassing to the scientists who were eager to produce a powerful position paper".

ARABSAT has now been established and its programme has been determined. To carry out this ambitious project or any other technological endeavours the Arab are faced with the following realities:

Firstly a disparity in Arab national capabilities and experience to use science and technology including communication satellites. Secondly, today Arab science and technology is not ready yet for take-off position as it lacks scientific and technological institutions at home. Thirdly, national or regional prestige are involved in the introduction of sophisticated technology i.e. satellite technology and it is highly disadvantageous for Arab countries to remain dependent too much on external sources of inventions. The use of space technology by the Arab states which do not possess the appropriate industrial capability will lead to more dependence.

There is a serious gap between Arab aspirations of an independent telecommunication system and actual scientific and technical efforts. The copied system of education including engineering training, can not provide the intellectual stimulus or the required leadership for the progress of the Arab World.

There is no alternative open to the Arab states, but to develop a new coherent science, technology and educational policy, including communication satellites strategy, that would suit the needs of the public at large and would help to institutionalise scientific and technological activities. A policy that could pool the resources of the Arabs and draw up technology policies for the whole region. The establishment of the Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology could provide a necessary co-operative effort in identifying the technological needs of the Arab countries. Consequently, a self-reliant growth in science and technology could be possible through increasing the technological capacity of the region. Some Arab rulers have advocated that money could be anything including science and technology. This concept is misleading and what really remedies the causes of scientific retardation is not the duration of Arab oil reserves but the dedication to the scientific truth and the institutionalisation of the Arab scientific community.

Dr. Ziadat is a Jordanian researcher and lecturer on modern Arab scientific and technological development at the University of Montreal, Canada. Currently researching the history of scientific and technical changes in the Arab World. Dr. Ziadat's forthcoming work is "On Western Science in the Arab World, the impact of Darwinism". Dr. Ziadat is now in Jordan and looks forward to opportunities that would enable him to render his intellectual services to his country.

Conclusion

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There is a serious gap between Arab aspirations of an independent telecommunication system and actual scientific and technical efforts. The copied system of education including engineering training, can not provide the intellectual stimulus or the required leadership for the progress of the Arab World.

There is no alternative open to the Arab states, but to develop a new coherent science, technology and educational policy, including communication satellites strategy, that would suit the needs of the public at large and would help to institutionalise scientific and technological activities. A policy that could pool the resources of the Arabs and draw up technology policies for the whole region. The establishment of the Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology could provide a necessary co-operative effort in identifying the technological needs of the Arab countries. Consequently, a self-reliant growth in science and technology could be possible through increasing the technological capacity of the region. Some Arab rulers have advocated that money could be anything including science and technology. This concept is misleading and what really remedies the causes of scientific retardation is not the duration of Arab oil reserves but the dedication to the scientific truth and the institutionalisation of the Arab scientific community.

Dr. Ziadat is a Jordanian researcher and lecturer on modern Arab scientific and technological development at the University of Montreal, Canada. Currently researching the history of scientific and technical changes in the Arab World. Dr. Ziadat's forthcoming work is "On Western Science in the Arab World, the impact of Darwinism". Dr. Ziadat is now in Jordan and looks forward to opportunities that would enable him to render his intellectual services to his country.

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English Division One leaders still deadlocked

LONDON (R) — The race for the English first division title was no nearer being resolved Saturday night after leaders Liverpool and second placed Manchester United were both held to draws at home.

Liverpool, fresh from their midweek European Cup semifinal triumph over Dinamo Bucharest in Romania, found relegation threatened Ipswich in a determined mood and could only draw 2-2.

And United, beaten in their Cupwinners' Cup tie by Italy's Juventus, failed to take advantage by playing out a goalless draw with West Ham — whom Liverpool crushed 6-0 at Anfield three weeks ago.

The results left Liverpool still two points clear of United with four games left.

Ipswich took a young and inexperienced team to Anfield, but it was an 'old hand', Eric Gates, who kept alive their hopes of first division football next season. He scored after 18 minutes before defender Alan Kennedy and, almost inevitably, striker Ian Rush, put Liverpool ahead before halftime.

But Gates struck to earn Ipswich a point 12 minutes after the break.

Southampton moved into fourth place with an 8-2 win over Coventry, with eight goals coming in the last 33 minutes. Queen's Park Rangers beat Tottenham 2-1 — their first victory over their London rivals in the first division — to stay third.

Southampton strikers Danny Wallace and Steve Moran both scored hat-tricks with David Armstrong and veteran Frank Worthington netting the others.

Wayne Fereday and John Gregory put Rangers 3-0 up with goals in the 35th and 61st minutes. Steve Archibald hit UEFA Cup finalists Tottenham's lone goal in

the 73rd minute.

Watford beat Luton 2-1 but had skipper Wilf Roston sent off along with Luton defender Paul Elliott shortly before halftime. Roston, who will receive an automatic two-match ban beginning on May 12, is now certain to miss Watford's Football Association (F.A.) Cup final against Everton at Wembley on May 19.

Arsenal's Charlie Nicholas and Leicester's Andy Peake were also sent off in Arsenal's 2-1 home victory. But the win sealed Don Howe's future as manager. It was announced after the game he had been given a two-year contract.

Sheffield Wednesday and Chelsea both clinched promotion from the second division with 1-0 and 5-0 home wins over Crystal Palace and Leeds respectively. But Newcastle missed a chance to join them when they lost 1-0 at Cambridge, who won for the first time in 32 league games.

In Scotland, Eric Black's 67th minute goal was enough to give Aberdeen a 1-0 win over Dundee to consolidate their hold on the Premier Division leadership. It was some consolation for Aberdeen, who relinquished their hold on the Cupwinners' Cup in midweek when they were beaten by Portugal's Porto.

Dundee United, who also crashed out of European competition on Wednesday with a defeat by Roma, found another relegated Motherwell an easier proposition and cruised to a comfortable 3-1 away victory.

United manager Jim McLean dropped his three front runners after the display against Roma and brought in youngster Jim Page for his League debut. But the unfortunate Page was injured in the first minute and had to be replaced by Davie Dobbs, who then set United on their way with a ninth minute headed goal.

Second-placed Celtic beat Hibernian 3-2 at home to remain two points behind Aberdeen. But the league leaders have four games in hand.

St. Mirren kept alive their hopes of a place in Europe with a 1-1 draw with Rangers. Bobby Williamson put Rangers ahead after seven minutes but John McCormack equalised nine minutes before halftime.

Chelsea have the second division's leading scorer Kerry Dixon to thank for their convincing march back into the top flight. Dixon scored a hat-trick to take his tally this season to 32. But ominously, the London club's fans spoil the celebrations with a pitch invasion in both halves.

A second half penalty by Mel Sterland ensured Wednesday's return to the first division, while teenage striker Kevin Smith shot Cambridge's winner from the penalty spot after Robbie Cooke had been brought down following a mistake by Kevin Keegan.

Notts County look almost certain to join Wolves as one of the three teams relegated from Division One following their 3-1 defeat by Aston Villa.

County are now eight points adrift of the safe 19th position — currently occupied by Ipswich — with five matches remaining. Ipswich's valuable point leaves them a point behind 18th-placed Birmingham, who lost 2-1 at Sunderland with all the goals coming from the penalty spot.

Ferraris take pole position for Zolder Grand Prix

ZOLDER, Belgium (R) — Italian Michele Alboreto and Frenchman Rene Arnoux took their blood red Ferraris to the front of the grid in final practice Saturday for the Belgian Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

The pair carved their way into contention for their first World Championship points of the season after languishing in 10th and sixth place respectively during the opening session Friday.

Alboreto, with only two Grand Prix triumphs to his credit, set the fastest lap ever recorded at Zolder when he clocked one minute 14.846 seconds on the 4.262 km circuit.

Team mate Arnoux, who last tasted success in the 1983 Dutch Grand Prix, managed the second best time of 1:15.398 and left the way clear for a spectacular start to

the first European race of the season.

Alboreto reckoned his partner could have gone quicker but he was blocked by slower cars ahead of him.

The Italian also said he aimed to avenge his disappointment in last month's Brazilian Grand Prix which he led early on but then dropped out.

Former World Champion Keke Rosberg of Finland was another driver to muscle in on the act when he slotted his Williams into third place on the 26-car grid.

Freed from the problem of broken engines, Rosberg clocked 1:15.414, ahead of Briton Derek Warwick, the best man Friday.

In fact, Warwick improved his first session time with 1:15.611 in the reserve Renault but this target time was subsequently improved

by his rivals.

Warwick said he felt confident of recording his first Grand Prix victory because his race car was well set up. The team did not want to risk it for practice, hence his appearance in a substitute car.

The session proved frustrating for championship leader Alain Prost of France and his McLaren team mate Niki Lauda, first in South Africa last time out.

Prost spun at high speed and was relegated from second to eighth while Lauda experienced electronic and gearbox trouble and only managed the 14th best time.

The Brabham of reigning champion Nelson Piquet coasted to a halt and he dropped from third to ninth. Like Prost, the Brazilian was unable to improve on his effort Friday.

Curren, McEnroe; Connors, Arias in WCT semifinals

DALLAS (R) — South African Kevin Curren continued his "Houdini" act at the \$500,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) Championship Friday night when he came from two sets down to beat Johan Kriek and move into the semifinals.

Curren, who beat Mark Dickson of the U.S. in the first round after dropping the opening two sets, produced another great escape against fourth-seeded American Johan Kriek, winning 4-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

The battling South African now faces top-seeded John McEnroe, who disposed of an ailing Vitas Gerulaitis 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, in Friday night's semifinal. The other semifinal will be an all-American affair between second seed Jimmy Connors and Jimmy Arias, the number three seed.

Curren twice appeared to be heading for defeat. He lost the first two sets, hauled himself back into contention by winning the third, then promptly fell behind 4-1 in the fourth.

However, Kriek's game suddenly crumbled and he ended up with an astonishing total of 23 double faults as his service fell

apart.

After winning the first two sets without dropping serve, Kriek's problems began in the third when he failed to win a service game, twice double-faulting to let Curren break through.

Kriek rebounded in the fourth and moved into a 4-1 lead despite being taken to duce each time on his own serve.

But then his serving collapsed completely. He committed 10 double faults in the set, allowing Curren to reel off nine games in a row to give him the fourth set and leave him 4-0 ahead in the deciding set.

"It was another one of those matches," a bemused Curren remarked, alluding to his opening round match against Dickson.

"Johan served pretty well in the first two sets, and kept me off balance. But I decided to hang in there, and he just seemed to lose it."

Asked how he felt playing McEnroe following a second successive five-set marathon and no rest day, Curren replied: "It's going to be difficult. I'm not looking forward to it."

Kriek declined to be interviewed, saying he had a plane to catch.

McEnroe had an easy time against Gerulaitis, who was troubled by a painful back and played well below his normal form. With McEnroe in a listless mood, the match provided little excitement for the 10,000 spectators.

"I don't know why, but I just felt sluggish out there," said a stony-faced McEnroe. "Mentally, I just didn't get into it because of his situation."

Gerulaitis played with a stiff back in the first round against American Bill Scanlon, but it loosened up as the match wore on and he won in five sets. Against McEnroe he persisted throughout, playing havoc with his service and hampering his mobility.

"It wasn't one of his better efforts, but he was injured and that was certainly part of it," McEnroe acknowledged. "A large part of his game is mobility, and if he can't move, he just can't get to the ball."

McEnroe said he would have preferred a tougher match to tune up for the defence of his title, saying: "It leaves a question mark in my mind about how prepared I am."

Ovett sprints to Paris mile victory

PARIS (R) — Steve Ovett, Britain's 1,500 metres world record holder, sprinted to an easy victory in a mile road race here Saturday.

Ovett clocked three minutes 56.12 seconds to win from Spaniards Jose-Luis Gonzalez and Jose Abascal, and Frenchman Pascal Thiebaut in the race along the Avenue Foch in western Paris.

Ovett, the Olympic 800 metres champion, ran a good tactical race, tucking in behind the leaders from the start and taking up the pace about 400 metres from the finish. When he kicked for home with 250 metres to go, no one could live with his speed.

He looked over his shoulder about 20 metres from the line to ensure he had a comfortable lead and raised his finger to indicate his position as "number one".

West German European 5,000 metres champion Thomas Wessinghage, was beaten for speed in the fast finish while South African-born American Sydney Marce fell away shortly after halfway.

The race was the first of its kind to be held in France.

Kenya's Mike Boit won a similar event in Auckland, New Zealand, last year in three minutes 28.36 seconds, but Paris race organiser Raymond Llorre did not expect Saturday's mile to be won in less than three minutes 50 seconds.

Leading placings: 1. Steve Ovett (Britain) 3:56.12, 2. Jose Luis Gonzalez (Spain) 3:56.80, 3. Jose Abascal (Spain) 3:57.35, 4. Pascal Thiebaut (France) 3:58.34.

Navratilova in final of Tournament of Champions

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova had a comfortable 6-3, 6-1 victory over fellow American Bonnie Gadusek Friday to go through to the final of the \$200,000 Tournament of Champions.

Navratilova, seeking her fifth straight title in this event, will face the winner of the match between Laura Araya of Peru and Lisa Bonder of the U.S., both of whom are unseeded.

"I did everything pretty well today," said Navratilova, who has yet to lose a set in the tournament.

"I had no loose games and I played solid tennis and attacked," Navratilova said. "I had a 3-0 lead in the first set, only to have Gadusek close the gap to 5-3. Gadusek had a break point on Navratilova's serve in the ninth game, but Navratilova held."

"All the games were close, even on her serve," Gadusek said. "On some of my returns she knocked them off like it was nothing. I was surprised at her quickness."

Navratilova opened up a 2-1 lead in the second set and won the final four games to close out the match.

FIFA undecided about Aztec stadium

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's Aztec stadium has been given a stay of execution as a major venue for soccer's 1986 World Cup.

Aztec's owners have so far been unable to reach agreements with the holders of box seats, whose contracts contravene World Cup rules.

After four days of meetings, officials of the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) were due to announce the 12 stadiums for the

World Cup.

But they told a press conference Friday night that in the case of Aztec, considered by many to be the world's finest soccer stadium, they had agreed to wait until May 18 for a final decision.

FIFA sources said they were confident that a solution could be reached. They said FIFA officials insisted that Mexico could not hold the World Cup without the Aztec stadium.

Debate on amateur boxers safety enters world ring

By Jennifer Parmelee
Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — The young fighter smashes his gloved fist into the face of his opponent: The other collapses, stunned, in a spray of sweat and blood, as the crowd roars.

In that dramatic moment, a scene that has been repeated throughout the ages and throughout the world, boxing fans see the perfect punch, the ultimate triumph of form and conditioning and manhood.

But the sport's detractors see the blood and brutality. Those differences now are being played out in the global arena, pitting groups of doctors against amateur boxing officials in what is becoming a super-charged emotional challenge match.

The doctors, deploring the morality of a sport in which a participant aims to knock out his opponent and concerned about the repeated head blows that can leave veteran fighters "punch-drunk," call boxing "legalized brain damage" and want it banned on all levels, including amateur.

On the other side, one finds the devotees and ringside philosophers who describe boxing — in the words of Hugh McIlwain, columnist for London's The Observer — as "the hardest of sports (which)... offers in its best moments a thrill as pure and basic as a heartbeat."

In one of the latest rounds, the World Medical Association (WMA), a France-based group of doctors from 39 countries, issued a formal recommendation that boxing be banned, echoing similar positions by the American and British Medical Associations.

"Unlike other sports, the basic intent of boxing is to produce bodily harm in the opponent," the WMA statement said. "Boxing can result in death and produces an alarming incidence of chronic brain injury."

Sports observers say boxing, one of the world's most popular sports, probably never will be abolished. But agitation by influential groups like the medical as-

sociations, rallying around the deaths of fighters such as Johnny Owen (Wales) and Duk Koo Kim (South Korea), could result in more outside regulation.

This has particularly angered amateur boxing officials, who insist they already regulate their sport better than the professionals do and contend that boxing has positive social values that have kept many a tough youngster off the street.

Col. Don Hull, head of the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA), relates how he began boxing in the 1920s as a teen-ager in a remote rocky mountain town and now travels around the world with boxing as his ticket to ride.

"I had all my teeth knocked out when I was 16 and have been out as cold as a pickled herring," says Hull. "I have 187 bouts on record. I've had an interesting, exciting life and I don't think the knockouts have affected it one bit."

"I see boxing as an exciting sport, but others, they see two people face to face swinging away at each other and it disturbs them," he adds. "It's so visible... you feel it, you hear it, you say, 'my God, what terrible pain.' Half the time the guy isn't even feeling it."

"The visibility that makes this sport great and exciting also works against you."

What it does, he contends, is make boxing an easy target. While few boxing officials deny boxing is dangerous, they point out that other sports such as football can be equally perilous, with many more casualties.

According to ring magazine, there were eight deaths in pro and amateur boxing in the world in 1983. Amateur football in the United States alone claimed 13 lives last year, according to a recent college study.

Amateur boxing officials also believe medical groups are unfairly lumping together amateur and professional boxing, which they call the real culprit.

The Swedes, "one of the pioneers in boxing safety," observes Hull, decided to ban professional — not amateur — boxing.

Says Loring Baker, president of the USA Amateur Boxing Federation, "I can't help but think that doctors think that by getting at us, they can strangle professional boxing."

In amateur boxing, referees and ringside physicians are much more apt to step in and stop a fight if they determine a boxer is unfit to continue than they are in pro boxing.

Baker also claims that the kno-

ckout is only "a by-product in Olympic-style boxing, not the intent." But he admits that as long as the knock-out is a means to an end, namely winning, it will continue to mean a lot to amateurs.

Yet all the controversy surrounding boxing has its merits, even to boxing authorities: It has hastened the adoption of safety regulations that might otherwise have taken years or even decades.

Headgear was made mandatory for American amateurs this past year, a seemingly innocuous change Hull says might never have become about without outside pressure. And later this month, AIBA's executive committee will discuss mandatory headguards for the upcoming Summer Olympics — a proposal that in the past has met stubborn resistance.

"There's a little macho in all of us," Hull says in explaining the reluctance. "There are some countries, and some old timers I know here, who say it (safety measures) would make it a sissy sport, but it's not true."

"I can remember some fencing friends of mine who objected to taking the point off the blade. They said that made it a sissy sport, so what if you got cut a little," Hull laughs. "We're talking about progress here."

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Pravda criticises Soviet agricultural inefficiency

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Reagan, Peking strongman review future relations Deng says U.S.-Taiwan ties can remain after unification

PEKING (Agencies) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping told U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Saturday that Taiwan's ties with the United States would remain unchanged following peaceful re-unification with communist China.

"The Chinese people from both sides of the (Taiwan) strait can increase their contact gradually and realise peaceful re-unification through negotiations," Mr. Deng said during a 100-minute meeting with Mr. Reagan in the Great Hall of the People.

"After peaceful re-unification is realised, the existing system of Taiwan will remain unchanged. The interests of the people of Taiwan will not be harmed, and the existing relations between Taiwan and the United States and Japan will remain unchanged. China's paramount leader said.

Mr. Deng has said Taiwan could keep its capitalist system, political structure and own armed forces, with the right to buy arms from other countries. But Saturday was the first time he specified that Taiwan's relations with the United States and Japan would not be altered.

"The settlement of the Taiwan issue will untie the knot in the relations between China and the United States," he said.

Capitalist Taiwan and mainland China, at odds for 35 years, both claim to be the legitimate government of one China.

Peking says Taiwan is a rebel province, while the island republic rejects communist re-unification overtures as "sugar-coated poison."

Mr. Deng, 79, chairman on

China's state and party military commissions and of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, has said he wants to re-unify China before he dies.

The government of Taiwan, 130 kilometres off the coast of southeast China, was set up by national leader Chiang Kai-shek in 1949 after his forces lost the Chinese civil war to Mao Tse-tung's Red Army.

Mr. Deng and other Chinese leaders have in the past five years elaborated on a series of peace overtures to Taiwan, offering the island autonomy in a peacefully re-unified China. In previous years, Peking talked of "liberating" the island.

Visit to Great Wall

Mr. Deng also hosted a lunch for Mr. Reagan Saturday, who later left by road to visit a restored section of the Great Wall of China at Badaling, 75 kilometres northwest of the capital. The road, normally teeming with bicycles, donkey-carts and trucks, was cleared to let the presidential motorcade speed through.

The president and his wife Nancy climbed hand in hand up a steep gradient to survey the wild, mountainous landscape from an ancient watchtower.

Mr. Reagan plans to go to Xian on Sunday to view 2,000-year-old

life-size terra cotta figures unearthed there recently. He will go to Shanghai on Monday, the final stop before leaving China on Tuesday.

Controversial speech cuts

Meanwhile, the Chinese government Saturday sought to justify deletions made in Friday's broadcast of a speech in which President Reagan said there was a Soviet threat to China and advocated belief in God.

While House spokesman Larry Speakes, with the president in Peking, Saturday morning expressed regret that the speech was not broadcast in full.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan told reporters: "I have no comment other than it is inappropriate for the Chinese media to broadcast comments by President Reagan on a third country."

Mr. Qi added: "We were not informed beforehand that the speech would concern a third country."

The passages cut from the president's speech, delivered to Chinese academics and party officials at the Great Wall of the People, included a warning about Soviet troops and missile deployments along the Chinese border and condemnation of last year's Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

Another section which was dropped from the television coverage, and from Saturday's official Chinese press reports, had Mr. Reagan lecturing his audience about the merits of capitalism, freedom, democracy and faith in God.

Militant Sikhs split

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — The two main leaders of India's 12 million Sikhs, who are campaigning for religious and political concessions, have split publicly amid noisy demonstrations in the sect's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said what it called dissidents broke away from a meeting of the Sikh Akali Dal Party in a gesture of no confidence in the movement's president, Harchand Singh Longowal.

PTI called the incident a formal split in party ranks, and said the dissidents gathered on the roof of a temple where headline preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale lives.

The dissidents expressed their support for the fiery Bhindranwale, who is under government investigation for incitement to violence and 10 other charges.

Mr. Bhindranwale, who carries a pistol and is usually surrounded by armed bodyguards, said he was no longer on speaking terms with Mr. Longowal, who is generally regarded as being somewhat more moderate.

But Mr. Bhindranwale was quoted by PTI as saying he would not form a separate party. He denied that the incident represented a rift in the Sikh campaign but said it reflected criticism of Mr. Longowal's leadership.

Violence continues

As the rift in the Sikh leadership widened the death toll from a gunbattle between paramilitary troops and Sikh militants at a Sikh shrine grew to eight, authorities said.

Authorities extended a round-the-clock curfew in Moga, scene of the shootout, until Sunday. Night curfews, meanwhile, remained in force in Chandigarh and Ferozepur cities and in the small town of Bagpat, near Moga.

Late Friday, a police officer escaped harm near the border with Pakistan when a powerful grenade hurled by suspected Sikh terrorists missed his jeep, police said.

Punjab Inspector-General of Police Pritam Singh Bhinder said the gun battle occurred in Moga on Thursday when militants opened fire on troops of India's Border Security Force from inside a Sikh temple.

U.S. fines Swedish firm for Soviet radar sale

WASHINGTON (R) — A federal judge Friday fined a Swedish company \$3.12 million for secretly selling U.S. high technology to Moscow, enabling the Soviet Union to expand its air defence capability.

The U.S. government said in court papers that executives of Datasab Contracting A.B. smuggled primary circuit boards and other computer parts into the Soviet Union, allowing the Kremlin to upgrade a civilian radar system into one with military applications.

The enhanced system increased Soviet ability to defend itself against military aircraft and to coordinate air attacks against Western Europe, the court documents said.

U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell accepted a plea of no contest from Datasab, which was taken over by L.M. Ericsson of Stockholm in 1981.

Ericsson subsequently discovered the violation of U.S. export controls, informed the U.S. government and agreed to stop providing spare parts and services for the system.

Datasab was charged with a breach of the export administration act by violating the terms of an export licence the Commerce Department had granted and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM) had approved.

In 1977 when the department authorised the export of parts and equipment in the radar system, it imposed 10 restrictions intended to limit the systems' capabilities to tracking civilian aircraft for air safety purposes.

The government described in the court papers how restricted parts were purposely mislabelled and surreptitiously hand-carried to the Soviet Union by Datasab officials.

Among the terrorist groups cited in the reports are Turkey's neo-Nazi "Gray Wolves" and the notorious Venezuelan terrorist, "Carlos," the sources said.

The South Korean envoy to the Holy See, Ambassador Joaquin Sookim, would not discuss details but said he had relayed the Vat-

ican reports to Seoul.

"I am convinced that our security services are taking adequate precautions," Mr. Kim said.

A four-day papal visit to South Korea is scheduled for May 3-7 as part of an 11-day tour that will also take him to Alaska, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Thailand.

Twice during his five-and-a-half-year pontificate Pope John Paul II has been a target of assassination attempts: he was shot and seriously wounded in Rome by a Turkish gunman on May 13, 1981 and narrowly escaped injury when a deranged Spanish priest lunged at him with a bayonet exactly one year later in Fatima, Portugal.



A Dominican soldier hits with his rifle an arrested protester being led away by a pistol-wielding policeman following widespread protests Thursday in the capital city of San Domingo (AP wirephoto)

Dominicans threaten new protests

SANTO DOMINGO (R) — Trade unions in the Dominican Republic threatened Saturday to renew protests unless the government broke off talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose austerity measures have sparked bloody riots.

In a joint communiqué pub-

lished in the newspaper Hoy, the five main trade unions said the government must end the talks, punish security forces who killed 55 people during the riots and raise the minimum wage.

"Unless these demands are met by Tuesday May 1, we will renew our protests," it said.

Police shut down union offices

Friday and prevented a labour meeting called to plan May 1 Labour Day celebrations.

The unions also demanded an amnesty for people arrested during this week's riots who are still in detention. The riots were triggered by a rise in the price of basic foods of 50 per cent in line with the wishes of the IMF.

U.S., Nicaragua clash on World Court jurisdiction

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The World Court is expected to rule next week on U.S. claims that Nicaragua's complaint of American aggression should be thrown out because Nicaragua has never recognised court jurisdiction.

In legal jousting Friday that focused primarily on procedural matters, American representative Davis R. Robinson demanded that the World Court proceedings be halted unless Nicaragua produced evidence that it had formally accepted the jurisdiction of the court, which depends on voluntary adherence to its rulings.

Nicaraguan representative Carlos Arguello countered that his nation's legislature in 1935 had ratified the statutes of the World Court predecessor, the permanent Court of Justice of the defunct

League Nations. And he claimed that earlier recognition extended to the World Court.

Mr. Robinson said earlier Friday that a State Department team of lawyers was unable to find Nicaragua's ratification notice in either the archives of the League of Nations or the United Nations, or in back copies of the official Nicaraguan publication of record.

Mr. Arguello, Nicaragua's ambassador to the Netherlands, countercharged that the United States has never denied Sandinista allegations before the court of "killing, wounding and kidnapping Nicaraguan citizens," and asked the 15-member panel to issue a provisional ruling protecting Nicaragua's territorial integrity.

De Lorean trial witness corrects testimony

LOS ANGELES (R) — A government undercover agent who said Thursday he had thrown away some of his notes and rewritten others in the John De Lorean drug case told a court Friday he had been mistaken.

Defence lawyers asked Federal Judge Robert Takasugi Thursday to dismiss the nine drug charges against the 59-year-old carmaker on the grounds that records in the case had been altered or destroyed.

Mr. Takasugi promised to take the request under submission. On Friday, Benedict Tisa, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

(FBI), who had posed as a corrupt banker in meetings with Mr. De Lorean, told the court: "after reviewing my notes last night, I believe I was mistaken in what I said."

A seemingly frustrated defence lawyer, Howard Weitzman, demanded: "You mean you lied?"

"No I didn't lie," Mr. Tisa replied. "I mistakenly said some things that were not correct."

Mr. Tisa told the court Thursday he had added to his original notes as long as a year after the investigation was over.

Mr. De Lorean is accused of conspiring to import 100 kil-

ogrammes of cocaine, estimated to be worth \$24 million.

The prosecution alleges Mr. De Lorean met Mr. Tisa, who used the alias of James Benedict, to try to get funds for a drug deal in an unsuccessful attempt to save his factory in Belfast, Northern Ireland, from the hands of a British receiver.

Mr. Weitzman, who was cross examining Mr. Tisa, accused the agent Friday of tailoring his evidence after being chastised by one of the prosecutors, assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Perry. Mr. Tisa denied this.

U.S. to prevent 'air wanderings' into East bloc

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — United States military authorities in West Germany are tightening warning procedures along the borders with East Germany and Czechoslovakia in an effort to prevent any further wanderings by U.S. army helicopters into those countries, the Defence Department said Friday.

Disclosure of the measures followed by a day Pentagon acknowledged that a U.S. army Cobra helicopter on a border observation mission strayed into Czech air space a week ago because of pilot error.

"As a precaution, all warning

procedures relative to inadvertent border crossings will be reviewed," the Pentagon said in response to questions.

Elaborating on this, army officials said the aim is to assure that helicopter pilots are alert to warnings from ground-based radar when they are in danger of crossing the national boundaries.

In the April 20 incident, the Pentagon said two Czechoslovak MiG-21s fired rockets or missiles and cannon at the helicopter which took evasive action and was not hit.

Bavarian border police con-

tradicted the Pentagon statement, saying the helicopter was not fired on.

They said the U.S. Cobra helicopter, which was over Czechoslovakia for 20 minutes, was about eight kilometres across the border when it was fired on by the MiGs, which at one point came as close to 1,500 metres.

One MiG fired at least one missile or rocket and the other fired its 23mm nose cannon.

Military experts said the Czechoslovak pilots probably fired as a warning and were not trying to bring down the helicopter.

David Kennedy buried

BOSTON (Agencies) — David Kennedy, 38, found dead in a Florida hotel room after a troubled life of drugs and alcohol, was buried by the Kennedy family Friday after a private ceremony.

The Kennedys, the powerful progeny of Joseph Kennedy, the former ambassador to Britain, had tried for years to protect him from an apparent self-destructive bent that put him in hospital several times for drug-related illness.

Some said David's difficulties were induced by the murder of his father, Senator Robert Kennedy, 16 years ago.

Police in Palm Beach, Florida, said traces of cocaine and the painkiller demerol were found in his body. They also said 1.3 grammes of high-grade cocaine were discovered in his hotel room.

Press reports said Mr. Kennedy flew to Palm Beach immediately after spending a month at St. Mary's Adult Community Dependency Centre in Minneapolis.

Mr. Kennedy was buried in the family plot in a suburban Boston cemetery after a simple, 15-minute ceremony attended by 100 relatives and close family friends.

Bernard Law, the archbishop of Boston, conducted the service.

The mourners then gathered round the gravesite embracing each other and kissing the flower-draped coffin before it was lowered into the ground.

The casket was flown on Thursday to the family estate in Virginia where eight of his brothers and cousins carried it into the house and placed it in the living room.

After a private mass at the home Friday, it was flown to Boston aboard a chartered jet.

The flower-strewn casket containing David's body was lowered into the earth alongside his grandfather, Joseph Kennedy, in the family plot at Holyhood cemetery.

A white canvas enclosure shielded about 45 friends and family members, including Kennedy's mother, Ethel, older brother Joseph Kennedy II, aunt Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and her daughter, Caroline Kennedy.

David was the fifth member of the Kennedy family to die tragically.

Italian Freemasons 'still active'

ROME (R) — The illegal P-2 Masonic lodge is still actively operating in Italy three years after its exposure precipitated the fall of a government. Tina Anselmi, a former Christian Democratic labour minister said Friday night, Mr. Anselmi, who heads a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the activities of the right-wing lodge, said on television she had come to this conclusion "on the basis of hard facts." She said that the commission had amassed 500,000 pages of documentation on the activities of the lodge, a list of whose members was published in May 1981 and led to Italy's biggest post-war scandal.

Marmalade package falls from sky

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — A case of marmalade that fell from a passenger jet as it took off and bombed a passing car had been left sitting on the landing gear doors by a catering service, according to officials. Three people escaped serious injury when the package dropped from the Boeing 727 as it took off from Newark International Airport. Employees of the caterer for the U.S. airline, Regent Air, had placed the package along with other items, including table linens, on the doors that cover the landing gear during flight, said Ron Randolph, an inspector for the U.S. Federal Aviation administration. The caterers "just forgot about it, apparently," he said. Kitty and Robert Wolf and their grandson, Robert Vison, said they were driving on the highway when the cardboard box fell on their windshield, police said. Mr. Randolph said no airline would be taken against the action.

Mussolini memorial cross stolen

GIULINO DI MEZZEGRA, Italy (R) — A heavy metal cross placed Friday on the spot where anti-fascists killed dictator Benito Mussolini on April 28, 1945, was stolen during the night, police said Friday. The cross, which weighed about 100 kilograms, was erected Friday in this town near Lake Como in northern Italy and was to have been inaugurated with a mass Friday on the 39th anniversary on his death. A firing squad of partisans killed Mussolini and his mistress, Claretta Petacci, after the two were caught trying to escape from Italy with German soldiers.

Retrial sought for

Air India crash

SEATTLE (R) — Attorneys for relatives of victims of a 1978 crash of an Air India Boeing 747 Friday presented arguments in court for reopening a trial in which Boeing and two other companies are being sued for negligence. All 213 people aboard the airliner were killed when it rolled over and plunged into the sea after taking off from Bombay on a flight to Dubai. A non-jury trial was held last year in Seattle, which is Boeing's headquarters, but the judge has not yet reached a decision. The lawsuit involves the performance of two instruments on board the jet, one used by a pilot to control an aircraft's turns and its climb or descent, and the other to warn pilots of problems.

Refurbished battleship returns for duty

PASCAGOULA, Mississippi (AP) — The USS Iowa, a World War II vintage ship rebuilt at a cost of \$400 million, rejoined the United States Navy Saturday as the nation's second battleship.

When the USS Iowa was built, it was called "the greatest ship ever launched by the American nation."

The 58,000-ton ship, which earned battle stars during World War II and the Korean war, had been in storage in the Philadelphia naval shipyards for nearly 15 years.

Famous N. Zealand author dies

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand author, Sylvia Ashton-Warner, whose first novel "Spinsters" was an international best-seller, later filmed, died at her home in Tauranga Saturday. She was 76. Ms. Ashton-Warner was widely known outside New Zealand for pioneering education methods she developed as a teacher in rural primary schools.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DRAWING TRUMP — THE HARD WAY

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q
♥ 10 5
♦ Q J 8 5 3
♣ A J 10 6

WEST EAST
♠ 1987653 ♠ 104
♥ 3 ♥ J 7 6 2
♦ 8 4 2 ♦ A 10 9 7
♣ Q 5 ♣ 9 7 3

SOUTH
♠ K 2
♥ A K Q 9 8 4
♦ K
♣ K 8 4 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 3 NT Pass
6 ♥ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

No serious student of the game can afford to be without The Bridge World, the foremost magazine on bridge. At \$21 per year, it remains one of the great bargains. It makes an attractive gift and if, in addition, you subscribe yourself, you can choose a free book as a bonus. Among the books being offered is Dave Daniels' "The Golden Age of Contract Bridge," published at \$7.95. Indeed, you might want this book (\$4.25 post free from Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025) just to get to know some of the legendary characters who made contract bridge the world's

greatest card game.

This hand features the inventor of contract, Harold S. Vanderbilt, as East and the game's greatest showman and publicist, Ely Culbertson, as South. It was played in a high-stake rubber bridge game in the days before the invention of the various asking conventions. North's jump response showed at least 2½ honor tricks, so Culbertson could be sure that his partner would produce at least A-Q. A. He wasted no time in getting to six hearts.

Declarer won the spade lead in dummy and led the ten of trumps to tempt a cover. East played low, declarer won the ace and cashed the king of trumps to learn about the 4-1 trump split. Culbertson abandoned trumps and led the king of diamonds, and Vanderbilt could do no better than win the ace and return a spade.

Dummy won, and declarer ruffed a diamond in hand. Since he needed two more entries to the table to set up a trump coup, he led a low club and finessed the jack! Culbertson ruffed another diamond to shorten his trumps to the same length as East's, crossed to the ace of clubs and simply ran winning diamonds. Whenever East chose to trump, declarer would overruff and claim the rest of the tricks.